SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 120- BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 22, 1924 TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY ... OF THE ... ASIATIC SOCIETY

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will often mean inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

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Daily Edition.

| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 | Rs. 48 |
| Half-Yearly | „ 16 | „ 18 | „ 24 |
| Quarterly.. | „ 8 | „ 9 | „ 12 |
| Monthly .. | „ 3 | „ 3/8 | „ 4 |

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Persian, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
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4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24th May | CALEDONIA.. | | 7,622 |
| 31st „ | DELTA .. | NARKUNDA x | 16,227 |
| 7th June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 14th „ | DONGOLA | KHIVA * | 8,097 |
| 21st „ | NALDERA | | 15,926 |
| 28th „ | DELTA .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |
| 5th July | MACEDONIA .. | | 11,089 |
| 12th „ | CHINA .. | MOREA* | 10,911 |
| 19th „ | DELTA .. | | 8,097 |
| 26th „ | CALEDONIA.. | MOOLTAN x | 20,700 |
| 2nd Aug. | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 9th „ | NARKUNDA.. | MALWA * | 10,941 |
| 16th „ | CALEDONIA.. | | 7,622 |
| 23rd „ | NALDERA | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 30th „ | NARKUNDA.. | | 16,227 |
| 6th Sept. | MACEDONIA.. | MANTUA * | 10,902 |
| 13th „ | NALDERA | | 15,993 |
| 20th „ | DONGOLA | MONGOLIA x | 16,385 |
| 27th „ | MACEDONIA.. | | 11,089 |
| 4th Oct. | DELTA .. | KAISAR-I-HIND * | 11,430 |
| 11th „ | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 18th „ | DONGOLA | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |
| 25th „ | CALEDONIA .. | | 7,622 |

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 23rd May | MASHOBRA .. | 8,324 |
| 13th June | DURENDA * .. | 7,241 |
| 11th July | MERKARA .. | 8,285 |
| 25th „ | MODASA .. | 8,986 |
| 8th August | MANILA .. | 8,203 |
| 22nd „ | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 5th Sept. | MALDA .. | 8,965 |
| 26th „ | MULBERA .. | 9,100 |
| 17th Oct. | DURENDA* .. | 7,241 |
| 31st „ | MORVADA .. | 8,193 |

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27th May | SOUDAN | Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN | 6,696 |
| June 8th July | A Steamer* SICILIA | | 6,813 |
| 22nd „ | SARDINIA | Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA | 6,684 |
| 19th Aug. | SOUDAN | Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA | 6,696 |
| 16th Sept. | SICILIA | Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN | 6,813 |
| 14th Oct. | SARDINIA | Connects at Colombo with MALOJA | 6,813 |

* Cargo Vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

| Date about | Steamers | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 23rd May. | VARSOVA .. | Bussrah via Karachi. |
| 28th „ | KHANDALA .. | East & S. Africa. |
| 29th „ | BARPETA | Bussrah via Kobi & P. Grill Ports. 9-15 a.m. |

B. I. Sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every Wednesday and Friday.

Terms and rates of Freights and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box, 123.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malacca Maru | K. Fukuda | 5974 | 10th May | 1st June. |
| Nankin Maru | Y. Kotori | 5901 | 16th „ | 11th „ |
| Hokkaido Maru. | S. Takahashi. | 5362 | 28th June | 22nd June |
| *Wakasa Maru. | K. Horikawa | 6082 | 14th June | 26th June |
| *Tenshu Maru. | N. Wada. | 5346 | 28th June | 12th July |

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| Port—Class | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Package | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 700 | 410 | 150 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 620 | 370 | 105 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 230 | 150 | 122 |
| Kobe | 618 | 360 | 285 | 189 | 152 |

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alles Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20478 Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Amakusa Maru | K. Takahashi | 7770 | 11th May | 25th May |
| *Alps Maru | K. Takata | 7772 | 26th May | 9th June |
| *Borneo Maru | J. Kojima | 5864 | 25th June | 9th July |
| *Argun Maru | N. Ohno | 6609 | 10th June | 24th June |
| *Sumatra Maru | T. Yamaguchi | 5750 | 11th July | 25th July |

* Calling at Hongkong.
For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box No. 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER ..... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Hongkong | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Sangon |
| Batavia | Johore | San Francisco |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Canton | Kuala Lumpur | Singapore |
| Chefoo | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sungei Patani |
| Dairen | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Haiphong | New York | Vladivostock |
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| Harbin | Penang | Yokohama |
| Hankow | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. B. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Colombo |
| Bagudad | Hillah |
| Bahrein | Karachi |
| Basrah | Madras |
| Bombay | Mosul |
| Calcutta | |

Authorised Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.

The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.

Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager,
Bombay Branch.
84 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best .. .. | 1/- and -/5- |
| Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c. .. .. .. | 1/- |
| Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known) .. .. .. | 1/- |
| Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure .. .. .. .. .. | 0/10 |
| Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser .. .. | 0/10 |
| Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative .. .. .. | 1/4 |

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS AND GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Bridegrooms will do well to consult us for their Wedding Garments before they place their orders elsewhere.
Wedding Dress Suit Complete from Rs. 110 to Rs. 155.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expantiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Aurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Ginny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession of India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Rs. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0. Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experience European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced SEARCH CLERK for a Solicitors office. Apply Box No. 263, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18705

WANTED—GRADUATES, strong in History. Apply stating terms NIYAMAK, Dayanamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan, BHAVNAGAR.
A R10462

WANTED—First Class Board of Trade Certificated ENGINEER for Coasting Steamers. Wages Rs. 400 finds himself. Apply Box No. [illegible] Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10465

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CLERKS for our Branches to be shortly opened in the Bombay Presidency. Experienced hands will be preferred. Cash security essential. Please apply with one anna stamp to S. N. CHAUDHRY, Secretary, The Bombay Mercantile Bank, Limited, Rang Mahall, LAHORE.
A19601

WANTED FOR THE KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR—PROFESSORS and LECTURERS of English, Botany, Sanskrit, Chemistry, Mathematics, Economics, History, Philosophy and Divinity and also Demonstrators of Chemistry and Zoology. Grades are:—Professors Rs. 150—15—300, selection Rs. 300—20—400, Lecturers Rs. 120—12—240, Demonstrators Rs. 75—7½—150. Preference will be given to experienced hands and Sikhs. Applications together with copies of testimonials stating terms should be addressed immediately to HONORARY SECRETARY.
A19637

## [illegible]ES & FLATS TO LET

[illegible]TE MARINE LINES STATION, a [illegible]ry large FLAT and other rooms are [illegible]LET for High Class Hindus.
R10392

ROOMS TO BE LET at Mount View, opposite Mahim Fort Sea-shore. Apply S. MOHAMEDDIN, Dharavi.
C19470

SHOPS and FLATS at Bellasis Road, suitable for Offices, Show room, workshop, etc., and open land etc. Clerk Road, about 300 sq. yds. Apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM AND CO., Bellasis Road.
J R10464

TO LET—FLATS, Top Floor, Express Building, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Very healthy. Moderate rent. For Hindu Vegetarians only. Apply BRITISH EXPRESS DAIRY on the premises.
C R10453

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS—Soldier's Wife, Faust, Leila, May Middleton. Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0 Calendar. List free. VALE OFFICE (G), PONDICHERRY.
L R10460

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES. Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial Alliance each one Rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, PONDICHERRY.
L R10461

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—(1) Lachhaman Horse. Age Rising three, Colour Bay; Breed, C.B. Gelding (country breed); Height 14 H 3". Price Rs. 1,000. (2) SHANKER HORSE. Age Rising four; Colour Bay Breed C. B. Gelding; Height 14 H 3" Price Rs. 700. (3) VELLOR. Price Rs. 300. The above horses are going in pair, single and in riding also. (4) ANGUS SANDERSON MOTOR CAR, 14 H. P. De Lure; Four seater, Four cylinders Touring type body, English maker, in perfect running order, Price Rs. 5,500. (5) One rubber tyre VICTORIA, Price Rs. 1,000. (6) One two wheeled rubber tyre TRAP. Price Rs. 400. For inspection and further particulars apply to:—B. V. BUTI, Sitabaldi Nagpur C. P.
T 19675

ON VIEW—Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Cottage Piano by Godfrey, Chesterfield Sofas, Velvet lined Cabinets, Ice Box, Sideboards, Almirahs, Bedsteads, E. Fans, Carpets, Glass, Crockery, Plated Ware, etc., will be sold by Messrs. BYREN and Co., Auctioneers, at Wodehouse Road, opposite Colaba Station.
C19472

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## PROFESSION.

### LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent insertion | ... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### THE TEXAS COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON the 1st June next the office of The Texas Company will be REMOVED to SORAB MANSION, Murzban Road, Fort.

All Postal communications should however be addressed to Post Box 285, Bombay.

C. K. MAGILL,
General Manager for India,
The Texas Company.

Bombay, 21st May, 1924.
C19712

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Empire Day), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th May, 1924.
19682

### BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOW TO USE THE AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE.

DEMONSTRATIONS ARE BEING GIVEN DAILY, DURING BUSINESS HOURS, AT TELEPHONE BUILDINGS, HOME STREET, FORT.

SUBSCRIBERS are invited to make themselves acquainted with the working of the new apparatus, and are particularly requested to send their Operators and Switchboard Attendants for instruction.
C19455

## WANTED.

WANTED the following staff for the Municipal Office and Anglo-Vernacular School, Barsi:—

A CLERK, Matriculated and experienced in Municipal Department, on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 5[illegible] having Typewriting experience.

A CLERK, experienced in Municipal Works, on Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 30 for School Board, School Final or Matriculated preferred.

A RECORD CLERK on Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 30, a Pensioner in Revenue Department preferred.

One B.A., one B.Sc. and one UNDERGRADUATE, with experience in teaching, on Rs. 40—10—90, Rs. 50—10—90 and Rs. 35—5—60 respectively.

A SUB-OVERSEER, qualified and experienced in Municipal Works, on Rs. 60 consolidated.

Apply before 31st May, 1924, stating age, caste, previous experience and testimonials to the undersigned.

PRESIDENT,
Barsi City Municipality.

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in providing and erecting W. I. railing for the Lord Willingdon Memorial Playground at the junction of Morland Road and Scatter Street will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 30th day of May, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21-5-1924.
C19708

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HARIDAS BAPUJI, widower, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

Bai NARMADABAI, daughter of the said Haridas Bapuji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Haridas Bapuji, deceased, residing at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 7th day of May, 1924.

Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19714

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4421 of 1923.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY, having his Office in the Court House, at the relation of (1) NANA RAJOO BABAJI and (2) VITHAL SHIVLINGOO ALCONDA, both of Bombay, Telugu Hindu Inhabitants, residing at 3rd and 10th Kamathipura Street, respectively, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) VENKANNA ELLAPA BALARAM, formerly called Venkanna Laxman, of Bombay, Telegu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Balaram Street, outside the Fort. (2) NARAYAN GOVINDRAO PRABHAKAR and (3) VASANTRAO GOVINDRAO PRABHAKAR, sons of the late Dr. Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar, both of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

and

VENKANNA ELLAPPA BALARAM ..... First Defendant.

vs.

NARAYAN GOVINDRAO PRABHAKAR and VASANTRAO GOVINDRAO PRABHAKAR ..... Third Parties and Defendants Nos. 2 and 3.

To,

NARAYAN GOVINDRAO PRABHAKAR

and

VASANTRAO GOVINDRAO PRABHAKAR,

Defendants 2 and 3 abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that this suit has been brought by the Plaintiff against the 1st Defendant as the surviving Trustee and the 2nd and 3rd Defendants as representing the estate of Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, the deceased, Trustee or the will of Ellappa Balaram for payment to the Trustees to be appointed of the will of Ellappa Balaram, or to the Plaintiff the amount due by them in respect of the estate of the said Ellappa Balaram. The 1st Defendant, claims to be entitled to contribution or indemnity against you as representing the estate of the said Dr. G. B. Prabhakar mentioned in the Plaint herein for any Decree that may be passed against him in respect of the four transactions mentioned in para 5 of the Written Statement of the 1st Defendant, viz:—(1) Loan transaction with Chhotalal Maganlal Callianji, (2) Sale of the Moon Mills Shares, (3) Loan transaction with the Bank of Bombay and (4) Refund of the Income Tax on the grounds set out in the said para 5 of the Written Statement of the 1st Defendant.

And take notice that if you wish to dispute the Plaintiff's claim in this Suit in respect of the aforesaid four transactions as against the said 1st Defendant or your liability to the 1st Defendant in that behalf you must cause an appearance to be entered for you within eight days after service of this Notice.

In default of your so appearing you will be deemed to admit the validity of any Decree passed against the said 1st Defendant in respect of the aforesaid four transactions and your own liability to contribute or indemnify to the extent herein claimed which may be summarily enforced against you pursuant to the Rules of the High Court.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL.

The 29th March, 1924.

(Sd.) LITTLE & COMPANY,
Attorneys for the First Defendant.
C19710

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of HARISCHANDRA MADANJI, late of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, an Inspector in the Income Tax Office ..... Deceased.

RAMRAO HARISCHANDRA, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a draftsman in the G. I. P. Ry. Co., residing at Parel, outside the Fort.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B PATEL.

The 13th day of May, 1924.

Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19709

## AUCTION SALES.

### MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

Telephone 25152.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Good opportunity to boarding house-keepers, furniture merchants to buy all sorts of valuable made-to-order household furniture, large counters, full sized open carved partition screen, carpet, electric fan and lamps, solid brass and iron beds, glass, crockery, plated-ware, linenware and other articles, suitable for boarding house.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from G. Cleridge, Esqr., Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Bona-fide Auction sale on SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Tooburn House, Merriweather Road, Apollo Bunder, all sorts of valuable household as well as boarding house furniture, consisting of large and small dining tables, arm and armless chairs full sized mirror back side boards and counters, large drawing room cabinets, rich Chesterfield sofas, brass top peg table and chairs, carpets, office table single and double solid brass and iron bedsteads, full sized mirror and panelled almyrahs, fancy writing tables, large teak and blackwood carved partition screen, electric fan and lamps, full sized store cupboards kitchen tables, cutlery, glass, crockery, best platedware and all sorts of household linen copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1924.

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

72, Meadows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24972.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES SUCH AS EISEMAN MAGNETO, SELF-STARTERS, CYCLE SEATS, NICKEL PLATED, BRASS, NESTLE AND BEA HORNS ETC., OF THE CRESCENT AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.).

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, 1924, at their Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the Liquidator of the Crescent Automobile Co., Ltd., (in Voluntary liquidation) Motor Accessories including Eiseman Magneto with Generator, self-starters, outlooks, cycle-seats German spanners, Nickel plated and brass horns with flexible tube, Brass Nestle horns and large and small Bea horns, Black Klaxton horns etc.

The above goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CANOE CARRIAGE, ONE ARAB HORSE PANCH KALYAN AND ONE PONY.

By order of a private gentleman, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 22nd May 1924 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms at 72 Medows Street, Fort:—

1 half canoe carriage.
1 arab horse, panch kalyan of 6 or 7 years age
1 white young beautiful pony.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1924.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 85, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1924, at 12 noon (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 22nd May, 1924.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The Sale of Immoveable Property at Palanpur that was advertised to take place on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, in Suit No. 496 of 1918, Akberali versus Kulsambai, is POSTPONED till further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1924.

## AUCTION SALES.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,511 GROSS AND 22 DOZ. WEFT BOBBINS.

High Court Suit No. 1400 of 1923.

ESMAIL ALLIBHAI NETARWALLA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HASSANALLY BAKSOOBHAI ... Defendant.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Bobbins at the godown, opposite Imamwada in H. H. Aga Khan's Chawl, situated at Jail Road, Bhendy Bazar, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), under instructions from Messrs. Dubash and Co. and Messrs. Manubhai and Co., respective Attorneys for Esmail Allibhai Netarwalla and Hussanally Bakhsoobhai, Joint Receivers appointed by the High Court in the Suit No. 1400 of 1923, pursuant to the directions contained in the consent order in the said suit dated 28th day of January, 1924.

PARTICULARS.

Weft Bobbins weighing about 9.957½ lbs. and being about 2,511 gross and 22 doz.

Terms:—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GILDER CROSS LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Dhunbai Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Mr. Maneckji Rustomji Patel the surviving Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, deceased and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 7th July, 1920, and made between Mr. Tyebaly Camrudin of the one part and Mr. Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria deceased and the said Dhunbai Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Mr. Maneckji Rustomji Patel of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk and on account of the mortgagee Mr. Tyebaly Camrudin the undermentioned property at the premises on Tuesday the 27th day of May 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Gilder Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2949 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 339, 361, 362, 363, 365, 366, and 292 New Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880 and 13898, Old Survey Nos. 86-87-93 and 94 and New Survey Nos. 1/7012, 2/7013 and 2/7011 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the wall and thereafter the property of Haji Dawad Hassum, on or towards the West partly by K. B. Choksey's wall and thereafter the property of K. B. Choksey and partly by Gilder Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the Government passage and on or towards the North by K. B. Choksey's wall and thereafter the property of K. B. Choksey and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4632, 4633 and 4634 and C Ward Nos. 2828 (1) 2828 (2) and 2828 (3) and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3d.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 22nd May 1924.

VORA & CO. AUCTIONEERS APOLLO ST. FORT PHONE NO. 24065. BOMBAY

TO-DAY'S BONA-FIDE WEEKLY AUCTION SALE AT 2-30 P.M.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in their Show Rooms at the above address, sell by Public Auction the following comprising dining table, chairs, almyrahs, sideboards, easy chairs, teapoys, iron safes, table clocks, partition, drawing room sets, Chesterfield sets, show cases, dressing chest of drawers, electric goods, writing tables, etc.

Precious jewellery, such as diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl ornaments, such as necklaces, rings, collars, toranhar, single diamond rings, ear-rings, sari pin, nose rings, marquis, bangles, raviruls, bracelets, etc.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd May 1924.

KASHMIR SILKS.

Real Swadeshi from bottom to top made of pure Kashmir Silk Yarn hand woven, cheaper and more durable than foreign silks. Trial solicited

For particulars write to

KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Srinagar—Kashmir.

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AMUSEMENTS.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE.**
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"THE TOLL OF THE SEA"
"DEMPSEY VERSUS FIRPO" FIGHT.

**EMPIRE THEATRE.**
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"T H E L M A"
MARIE CORELLI'S Greatest Love Story.

**EMPRESS THEATRE.**
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"TRIFLING WOMEN"
Featuring BARBARA LA MARR and RAMON NOVARRO.

**IMPERIAL**
TO-NIGHT
presents
Koh-i-noor Super Production
"TRIUMPH OF TRUTH"
Daily 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial & Popular
**NOVELTY CINEMA**
Presents To-Night At 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 9-30 p. m.
Mat... ... ...'s Popular Religious Film.
**'Shree Dnyaneshwar'**
In 7 Reels of Interest and Instruction!
*Telephone No: 40106.*

**Cinema Majestic**
GIRGAUM
Presents
**Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.s'**
Latest Production
**MUNICIPAL ELECTION.**
A Modern Photoplay based on the rights of citizens showing all how to guard against fraud and deceit in public.
COMING! COMING!
SATURDAY NEXT
Saraswati Film Co's,
**VIKRAM CHARITRA**
THE PICTURE THAT IS ALREADY THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

GO TO THE
**ADVANCE MOTOR Coy.**
FOR
**ACCESSORIES.**
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.


## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 21.
S S City of Venice Killen, Glasgow.
S S Riverway, Jones Calcutta.
May 21.
S S Jalapalaka, Roberts, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer:—Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
S S City of Venice:—The City Line steamer City of Venice, 5222 tons, Captain J W Killen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.
S S Riverway:—The W and A Grahm Coy's steamer Riverway,, 2335 tons, Captain J E Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.
S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalapalaka, 2630 tons, Captain J Roberts, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, May 21.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sailed.
1 Falkenfels, 3852, Hamburg, 30/5 L Edwards Co.
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 24/5, M M and Co.
3 Bovenkerk, 3723, Colombo, 29/5, E D Sassoon.
5 Sandan, 4218, Shanghai, N F, M M and Co.
6 A Colquloun, 3760, Calicut, 5/6, J F and
8 Othello, 3291, Karki, N.F., J F and Co.
10 Khandalla, 3830, N F, 28/5, M M and Co.
11 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 27/5, Graham
12 Marienfels, 4629, Karachi, 24/5, L Edwards Ltd.
13 Perim, 4779, London, 7/6, M M and Co.
14 Pilsna, 4648, Trista, 1/6, L Triesta and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova, 1937, Burn 13/5, M M and Co.
5 Barpeta, 1827, Bana 28/5, M M and Co.
6 Branksome Hall, 2392, Genoa, 28/5, T and Co.
7 Bardistan 2,592, Genoa, 2[illegible] T [illegible] Co.
8 Gleneden, 3023, N F, N F, [illegible]
9 Heathfield, 3198, N F, K N and Co.
15 Gairsoppa, 3227, N F, N F, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Serbistan, 1864, Genoa, 28/5, T M and Co. Co.
B Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, 21/5, T M and Co.

### LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Dwarka due about 18th May, Agents B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 6th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 10th June, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.
Oxenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.

### EXPORTS.

May 21.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—800 cwt oil cakes J Permanand and Co, 17 bales wool Shamjimal, 20 bales wool H Balkisondas, 494 bales cotton F P Forbes, Campbell and Co, 360 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 700 bales wool B Harbanm, 43 wool Lathern, Abercrombie and Co, 380 cwt kopakseed C Jivanlal and Co, 24 bales wool Bombay Co, 26 bales wool H S Mo Shustory, 13 bales wool H M Suleman.

S S Circassia for Glasgow 212 bdls, shocks J E Jowitt and Co, 4400 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—12 bales wool Shamjimal, 27 bales cotton F P F E Campbell and Co.

S S Pilona for Vinice:—275 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 110 bales cotton L Naranji 110 bales cotton H M Mehta.

S S Pilona for Trieste:—336 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 1375 bales cotton Patel Co.

S S Caledonia for Constantinople:—4 bales woollen carpet B Y Sion.

S S Caledonia for London:—37 bdls. woollen carpet H A Aminoff, 113 bales cow hides H A and H Essa, 15 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

S S City of Venice for Manchester:—500 bales cotton F P Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co, 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Venice for Dunkirk:—1400 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co, 6000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 330 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros, 587 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 550 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 2000 cwt linseed Stranss and Co.

S S City of Venice for Passages:—75 bales cotton F P F E Campbell and Co.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool:—2000 cwt myrabollam F E Campbell and Co, 20000 cwt oil cakes N V Velmohmad, 300 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmohmad, 501 bales cotton F P Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co

S S City of Venice for Antwerp:—1960 cwt casterseed Gorio Ld, 10000 cwt crushed bones N V Velmohmad and Co, 55 bales cotton F P Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S City of Venice for Ghent:—490 bales cotton F P Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.

S S Perin for Leith:—750 cwt bone linseed N V Velmohmad, 300 cwt hides fleshing N V Velmohmad, 12000 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmohmad.

S S Perin for London:—12180 cwt cotton-seed Stranss and Co, 70 bales cotton J Permanand.

S S Mareinfels for Hamburg:—4 bales wool Shamjimal, 60 bales cottonfly Birla Bros.

S S Mareinfels for Rottordam:—3000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Branksome Hall for New York:—4004 cwt myrabollam P Matharadas and Co, 38 bales woollen carpet Cox and Kings Shipping Agency, 3 bales numdhas Cox and Kings Shipping Agency, 116 cwt kashundt kernel V Bhaskar, 525 cwt myrabollam V Bhaskar.

S S Serbiston for Genoa:—350 tons old iron scrap R Bossi and Co, 20 tons old iron H K M Jetha, 275 tons old iron scrap A S Moloobhaj.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. 1340 cwt crushed bones Hollings Hurst and Co, 105 cwt gum Madaya P Kuverjee and Co, 26 bales hemp D M Dungaji.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—1129 cwt myrabollam C Jivanlal and Co, 4400 cwt bone meal E C Nanji, 3225 cwt crushed bones E C Nanji, 200 cwt rapeseed A Durst, 665 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 2000 cwt castorseed S Nagindas, 100 bales hemp Belt Russ and Co.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Falkenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Glenmoor for Baralona:—85 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Exports.

S S Malace Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton O M Burin and Co, 500 bales cotton Bombay Co, 1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Malace Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 36 cases condicment S P M Punjiaji.

S S Malace Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Sandon for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton G M Twist C Bomanji and Co.

S S Sandon for Osaka:—300 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Sandon for Moji:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Sandon for Shanghai:—1008 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co, 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 500 bales cotton Bombay Co.

S S Sandon for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Birla Bros, 500 bales cotton Oru Burin and Co, 100 bales cotton N Fattelly and Co

S S Amazon Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 305 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co, 600 bales cotton G K Kaisha 800 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Amazon Maru for Yokoichi:—300 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Amazon Maru for Asoka:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Amagon Maru for Nagaya:—470 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

### IMPORTS.

May 21.

S S Amazan Maru from Nagaya Agents Osaka, Shosen Kaisha:—330 pkgs porcelain, 414 cases porcelain, 100 bales cotton yarn, 50 bales grey sheeting.

From Osaka:—120 bales grey cotton drill, 50 bales grey cotton shirting, 50 bgs. rice, 49 cases provisions, 25 cases bleached marce yarn, 16 cases red shirting, 50 cases cotton yarn, 384 bales cotton yarn 100 bales cotton sheeting, 150 bales cotton shirting, 356 bales cotton drill, 100 bales dry ginger, 15 bales staraniseed, 100 cases sulphur metals. 28 cases porcelain ware, 35 cases empty match boxes, 52 cases celleloidware, 20 cases cotton crape, 40 cases enamelledware, 40 cases silk goods, 40 cases refined suphur tablets, 25 cases stroped cotton shirting, 21 cases spun silk yarn.

From Moji:—10 cases vegetable wax.

From Hongkong:—40 cases cotton socks, 100 bgs. ginger.

From Canton:—15 cases palm leaf fans.

From Singapore:—1000 bgs. betelnuts, 12 bgs. long pepper, 40 bgs. damarabter 69 cases gum, 72 bdls. rattans.

S S Simla from Hamburg Agents, W and A Graham and Co.:—40 dz. socks printed ghee, 60 cases hardware, 20 cases padlocks, 19 cases paper, 111 bales paper, 134 bales packing paper, 15 drs. sodium sulphide, 32 cases toys, 15 cases lamp parts, 15 cases lampware, 20 cases aniline colour, 175 pkgs. hurricanterns, 70 musk dying materials, 154 cases dying materials, 50 cases rivets, 22 cases metal sheeting, 400 bdls. 7 metal sheeting.

From Christania:—200 cases non poisoned sulphur matches, 77 bales printing paper, 25 bales paper, 400 drs. carbide of calcium.

From Gothenburg:—1054 bdls. pleated boards, 224 bales paper, 250 cases matches in zinc, 320 rolls wrapping paper, 24 drs. turpentine, 75 bales chemical pulp, 210 cases splints 425 cases empty matches boxes, 221 cases petrol stoves, 95 cases oil cooking stoves.

## PADROADO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—My attention was drawn to a letter from 'A Sympathiser' in your issue of the 9th instant, which contains a most malicious and personal attack, misrepresenting me to the public in general and the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein in particular. There are certain allegations made against the promoters and organisers which I leave to the members of the Committee who were responsible for selecting me to the chair to answer.

At the outset I may point out that I declined the chairmanship at the preliminary meeting of the committee 6 days before the public meeting, stating that an elderly person should be selected for the chair in preference to me and the matter was kept in abeyance, but I was induced a few hours before the public meeting, by the committee and the very doctors, lawyers and persons of high standing whom 'A Sympathiser' applauds, to take the chair and I was unanimously elected. This fact alone should open the eyes of "A Sympathiser' who cannot see things in the proper light owing to his prejudice about my 'quite obscure status'. Your correspondent's statement that I spend 11 months in a year in Goa is fallacious nonsense, In my whole life time, I was twice in Goa, once in the year 1910 for 3 days for the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier and the second time for 4 months during the last exposition. I had to continue my stay in Portuguese territory 4 months on medical advice. If my stay of 4 months in Goa debars me from attending meetings and taking interest in communal affairs, I leave to the readers of your paper to decide. However, I can assure 'A Sympathiser' that I am an East Indian Catholic pure and simple and taking much more interest in the affairs of my community than an armchair 'sympathiser.'

I would have treated 'A sympathiser's outburst with the contempt it deserves, but for the malignancy and disregard for truth displayed in his letter, I am compelled to repudiate his mischievous activities in bringing up certain irrelevant subjects and passing remarks, anonymously, for the edification of the Padroadists in dark corners. If "A sympathiser' is honest in his sympathy with the movement for the abolition of the Padroado, which I very much doubt, he will communicate his name and address through the columns of your journal or direct to the committee at Calina, and I shall be pleased to deal with him fairly.—Yours, etc.,

P. P. CARVALHO,
Chairman of the meeting.

Bombay, May 19.

## THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The weather is unsettled in the centre of the Boy and continues disturbed and unusually cool in north west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Bengal, the Punjab and Mumaon hills and local in lower Burma, Central Punjab, North-west Baluchistan and Rajputana. A few falls occurred in North West Frontier Province, Malabar and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Rangoon, half inch; Kyaukkpyu, one; Mymensingh, Darjeeling and Bogra, a half; Dinapur, three-quarters; Jalpaiguri, two; Cherat, half and Cochin one.

Forecast:—Extension into Central Burma and decrease in north Bengal.

SIMLA, May 21.

Unsettled conditions persist in the centre of the Bay and a temporary advance of monsoon is occurring there as well as off Malabar. The disturbance is passing eastwards from northwest India where day temperatures were locally as much as thirty degrees below normal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Kumaon hills, north and Central Punjab, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma Assam, north Bengal, Behar, west United Provinces, Kashmir, northwest Frontier Province, east Central Provinces, Bombay (Deccan) and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Bassein one and a half inches, Akyab one, Myitkyina a half, Dhubri two, Sialkot and Montgomerie one, Ludhiana, Lahore, Raipur, Chitalorug, and Bangalore a half, Mecara and Calicut three-quarters and Cochin a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Punjab and extension into southeast Bengal.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 20th May, 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., [illegible] and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | | 29.737 in |
| Temperature of Air | .. | 86.7degrees. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | .. | 78.3 „ |
| Dew Point | .. .. .. | 74.4 „ |
| Relative humidity of Air | .. | 68% „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) | .. | 2.2 „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air | | 93.9 „ |
| Minimum | .. .. .. | 82.9 „ |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | NNW,NW,WNW |
| Movement in miles from midnight to midnight | .. .. | 168 miles |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

| | | HIGH WATER. | | | LOW WATER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. |
| | May. | h. m. | h. m. | May. | h. m. | h m. |
| W. | 21 | 1 13 | 27 1 | 21 | 2 56 | 18 10 |
| | | 14 5 | 27 6 | | 15 10 | 18 4 |
| Th. | 22 | 9 10 | 26 10 | 22 | 20 5 | 20 1 |
| | | 21 23 | 26 0 | | 7 48 | 17 7 |
| F. | 23 | 2 5 | 19 4 | 23 | 4 17 | 14 6 |
| | | 22 50 | 28 4 | | 16 49 | 17 5 |
| Sat. | 24 | 14 57 | 030 0 | 24 | 5 5 | 13 11 |
| | | 10 25 | 28 5 | | 17 42 | 17 5 |
| Sun. | 25 | 12 27 | 30 3 | 25 | 5 47 | 13 8 |
| | | | | | 18 32 | 17 6 |
| M. | 26 | 5 24 | 24 7 | 26 | 11 29 | 19 4 |
| | | 18 2 | 26 5 | | | |
| Tu. | 27 | 6 47 | 24 8 | 27 | 0 59 | 18 7 |
| | | 19 6 | 26 1 | | 12 46 | 19 10 |

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, May 21.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st May, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.46 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Temperature was on the average about 14 degrees below normal in the whole of the province.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 0.12 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the east of the province and clear or lightly clouded over the west. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad and generally in excess elsewhere. Temperature was considerably lower than usual except at the aforesaid station, where it was almost normal. Allahabad recorded a maximum temperature of 111 degrees yesterday.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and at Mount Abu and Karachi humidity is in defect. Temperature was lower than usual by about 12 degrees in upper Sind and the whole of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Neemuch and Ahmedabad and the minimum in Cutch and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur has had 0.52 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the division and clear or lightly clouded over the north. Humidity is in defect in the east and locally in excess elsewhere. Day temperature was almost normal in the division; night temperature was higher than usual at Amraoti and lower at Saugor and Raipur. The thermometer rose to 112 degrees at Chonda yesterday.

The Konkon.—Skies are moderately clouded over Bombay and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. At Bombay, the highest temperature recorded yesterday was 93.9 degrees (2.6 degrees above normal) and the lowest 81.8 degrees (almost normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.10 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and in defect elsewhere Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Belgaum and the minimum at Bijapur, Sholapur and Nizamabad. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 100 degrees at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in Mysore and the east Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Calicut 0.77 in., Cochin 0.43 in., Trivandrum 0.17 in., and Bangalore 0.54 in. Temperature continues unusually low in northwest India.

Forecast.—Rainfall in likely to decrease in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 20th May 1924 issued from Simla.

The weather is unsettled in the centre of the Bay and continues disturbed and unusually cool in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Bengal, the Punjab, and Kumaon hills and local in Lower Burma the central Punjab, northwest Baluchistan and Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in the North-West Frontier Province, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Rangoon half an inch; Kyaukpyu one; Mymensingh, Darjilling, Bogra a half; Dinajpur three-quarters; Jalpaiguri two; Cherat a half and Cochin one.

### OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOUERS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OF MAY 1924.

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hr. | Minimum of past 24 hr. | Rainfall. Total 1st May | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab— | | | | |
| Multan .. | 81.5 | 64.5 | 0 14 | —0.04 |
| Rawalpindi .. | 74.4 | 61.5 | 2 26 | +1.33 |
| Lahore .. | 76.8 | 61.4 | 1 37 | +0.92 |
| Hissar .. | 95.1 | 64.4 | .. | —0.35 |
| Ambala .. | 94.6 | 65.4 | 0 51 | —0.05 |
| Delhi .. | 92.2 | 72.5 | 0 62 | +0.27 |
| United Provinces— | | | | |
| Agra .. .. | 100.5 | 69.7 | 0 01 | —0.27 |
| Mainpuri .. | 103.4 | 71.8 | 0 37 | +0.06 |
| Jhansi .. | 105.4 | 74.8 | 0 18 | +0.05 |
| Cawnpore .. | 105.6 | 73.5 | 0 52 | +0.37 |
| Allahabad .. | 110.6 | 84.6 | .. | —0.17 |
| Sind— | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. | 95.5 | 71.4 | .. | —0 14 |
| Karachi .. | 91.4 | 77.9 | .. | —0.05 |
| Rajputana— | | | | |
| Ajmer .. | 91.6 | 63.0 | 0 40 | +0.07 |
| Jaipur .. | 95.5 | 65.2 | 5 15 | —0.15 |
| Kotah .. | 100.6 | 76.6 | 0 26 | —0.07 |
| Mount Abu .. | 82.0 | 66.4 | .. | —0.61 |
| Kathiawar— | | | | |
| Bhui .. .. | 100.4 | 66.8 | .. | —0.05 |
| Dwarka .. | 90.6 | 82.1 | 0 04 | +0.03 |
| Veraval .. | 87.9 | 76.6 | .. | —0.21 |
| Rajkot .. | 103.1 | 76.5 | 0 13 | —0.13 |
| Bhavanagar Para | 101.8 | 74.5 | 0 23 | —0 06 |
| Gujarat— | | | | |
| Surat .. | 99.2 | 78.4 | .. | —0.16 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 101.0 | 77.9 | 1.43 | +1.21 |
| Deesa .. | 105.0 | 77.0 | 0.23 | +0.02 |
| Central India West— | | | | |
| Neemuch .. | 97.7 | 70.8 | 0.51 | +0.14 |
| Indore .. | 100.6 | 73.1 | 0 35 | +0.23 |
| Central Province— | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 105.1 | 81.9 | .. | —0.28 |
| Saugor .. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 0.14 | —0.08 |
| Hoshangabad | 100.0 | 84.3 | .. | —0.20 |
| Khandwa .. | 100.0 | 86.4 | .. | —0.13 |
| Akola .. | 107.1 | 84.8 | 0 15 | +0.07 |
| Amraoti .. | 108.3 | 87.2 | 0.07 | —0.22 |
| Nagpur .. | 105.3 | 80.6 | .. | —0.30 |
| Chanda .. | 111.0 | 83.6 | 0 01 | —0.36 |
| Raipur .. | 106.3 | 87.6 | 1 79 | +1.22 |
| Konkan— | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 93.9 | 81.8 | .. | —0 61 |
| Ratnagiri .. | 92.1 | 83.0 | .. | —0.18 |
| Mormugao .. | 90.8 | 84.3 | .. | —0.83 |
| Karwar .. | 92.[illegible] | 2.8 | .. | —0.69 |
| Bombay Decan— | | | | |
| Malegaon .. | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. | —0.33 |
| Ahmednagar | 101.0 | 71.5 | 0.10 | —0.13 |
| Poona .. | 99.[illegible] | 68.1 | .. | —0.37 |
| Sholapur .. | 101.7 | 73.6 | 0 04 | —0.40 |
| Bijapur .. | 99.1 | 80.1 | 0.71 | +0.40 |
| Belgaum .. | 97.4 | 71.6 | .. | —1.03 |
| Hyderabab— | | | | |
| Aurangabad | 101.6 | 73.4 | .. | —0.33 |
| Nizamabad (Indr) | 100.4 | 67.9 | 0.16 | —0.25 |
| Hyderabad .. | 100.1 | 68.1 | 0.24 | —0.34 |
| Malabar— | | | | |
| Mangalore .. | 92.4 | 76.6 | 2.48 | +0.13 |
| Calicut .. | 91.0 | 76.0 | 7.66 | +3.16 |
| Cochin .. | 87.6 | 77.6 | 5.13 | —0.34 |
| Ceylon— | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 87.8 | 73.2 | 8.98 | +0.55 |
| Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore. | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 98.2 | 82.0 | .. | —0.78 |
| Bellary .. | 102.6 | 74.8 | .. | .. |
| Cuddapah .. | 101.6 | 80.7 | 0 95 | +0.03 |
| Madras .. | 98.8 | 82.4 | .. | —0.90 |
| Bangalore .. | 95.0 | 67.4 | 1.54 | —0.98 |
| Coimatore .. | 96.[illegible] | 75.1 | 1.35 | —0.91 |
| Trichinopoly | 104.[illegible] | 78.4 | 2.42 | 1.09 |
| Negapatam .. | 101.6 | 81.2 | .. | 1.10 |

### "INDIAN REFRESHMENT IN TRAINS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter from Mr. V. S. Divekar, Secretary, Railway Passengers' Association, appearing in your issue of the 8th May on "the Indian Refreshments in Trains," I, as Secretary of the Passengers' Traffic and Relief Association, deemed it my duty to enquire into the said allegations with a view to find out if there were any real grievances that required to be attended to by my Association and as a result of my personal inquiry and inspection I am glad to state that the allegations and complaints in the said letter of Mr. Divekar do not appear to be true. First and foremost, Messrs. Brandon and Co. who are entrusted with this contract, are not, as is alleged, an English firm though possessing an English name. Its present proprietors are Parsees, the one Indian community that is well suited to cater to the tastes and requiremens of both Indians as well as Europeans. They have hitherto given satisfaction to the non-Hindu travelling public, and there is no reason why they should not satisfy the Hindu community also.

The other more serious allegations, viz., that they employed low-caste Hindus to serve and that eatables are stored in general godown along with meat, mutton, ham, bacon, etc., were also found, on personal investigation, to be untrue. The writer being a vegetarian perhaps is not aware that meat and mutton are not stocked and stored but are purchased fresh daily and ham and bacon too are stored by them in another godown. The eatables for Hindu refreshments are not stored in the general godown but are stocked in the dining car godown. A Brahmin cook (Bhat) from Mathura, a place well-known to Hindus, is in charge of these eatables and prepares food as required by the passengers on the long journey and the service-boy belong to good class of Mahrattas decently clad and appear smart I had a personal talk with the Brahmin "Bhat" who explained to me the process and showed me the eatables stored in the car.

The allegations that the Railway authorities are callous towards the requirements of Hindu passengers in this respect are also not justified because this department is, I understand, in charge of Mr. Fenton, Chief Transportation Superintendent who is known to pay particular attention to the grievances of the travelling public and I am sure he must have considered the matter well before giving this contract.

I regret to note that the letter seems to be inspired from a disappointed rival and there is at least for the present no occasion for the drastic steps suggested, viz., to boycott it.

However as the Secretary of the Association it will be my duty to keep a watchful eye on this new venture and all steps will be taken to remove any legitimate or just complaint from the Hindu travelling public, in this respect. I am sure the proprietors will be amenable to reason and pay heed to all legitimate suggestions from experienced and proper quarters.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY.

Bombay, May 20.

### MUSLIM GUJARS IN CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMBALA CITY, May 19.

Under the auspices of the Central Jamiat-Tablighul-Islam the Muslim Gujar Conference was held at Rupar District, Ambala on the 16th, 17th and 18th instant.

Khan Sahib Moulvi Abdulmalik, retired Revenue Minister, Bhawalpur, the President-elect was unaboidably absent. Chaudhri Mohammaddi, Assistant Sugeon, Ambala, a prominent Zamindar of the Hoshiarpur District presided.

A number of resolutions were unanimously passed regarding educational and social reform. A permanent Muslim Gujar Organization has been established.

### SPORTING EVENTS FOR EMPIRE DAY.

"The Sports Committee Byculla Branch of the Y.M.C.A. are evidently trying to do their best to provide their members and the general public with opportunities of celebrating the Empire Day in a befitting manner on Saturday (the 24th inst.) At 5 p.m. a start will be made with a Tennis Social and Flying Tennis Tournament for a Mixed Doubles Event. Many Couples have already entered and more entries particularly from the fair sex will be most welcome.

Handicaps are to be awarded, so some keen and interesting tennis is anticipated. Special rules have been drawn up for this Tournament and as it has to be finished on one evening successful couples will certainly have an exciting time. With a brief interval for a change and dinner. Mr. Das and his helpers will then hasten to the Proctor Brach Building at Rebsch Street, Jacob Circle, at which a Boxing Tournament will be contested at 9 p.m. the same evening. The fights are open to amateur civilians only and as good entries have been received, patrons and lovers of the fistic art may look forward to an enjoyable evening. The charges both for the competitors and spectators have been kept extremely low, and it is hoped the support received will justify the experiment and encourage the Byculla Branch to continue their efforts to provide cheap and healthy recreation."


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58. Forbes, Street.

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 13/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 [illegible]
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 [illegible]
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 [illegible]
Bank's buying [illegible] 3/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 15/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 540
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 610
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 600
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 132
Bank's buying 60 D/se D. P. Rs. 126
HONGKONG
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 174
SHANGHAI
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 238
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.35 7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 87.10
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 24.20
London—Rome Liras 98.50
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—

| | |
|---|---|
| | London, May 20. |
| Tele. Transfers | £ 1/4 29/32 Steady |
| Bar Gold | £ 4—14—8 Steady |
| Bar Silver Spot .. | £ 34 5/16 Steady |

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, May 21. Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic .. .. .. | 1/4 22/32 |
| Bank Demand .. .. .. | 1/4 7/8 |
| Due Acceptance 3/m/s .. .. | 1/5 3/32 |
| Fcs. Demand .. .. .. | 540 |
| American Dollars .. .. .. | 329 |
| Hongkong Dollars .. .. | 174 |
| Shanghai .. .. .. .. | 238 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. | 132 |
| Singapore .. .. .. .. | 167 1/2 |

Market Steady.

| | London, May 20 |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% .. .. .. .. | 53— |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | 34 5/16 |
| „ 2 months hence .. | 34 1/4 |

Small Supplied—Continental buying
Rupee Paper Steady,

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest day to day loan | 2 3/8 |
| „ 7 days market loans | 2 1/2 |

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | London, Ma 20 |
|---|---|
| Stockholm .. .. .. .. | 16.43 |
| Christiania .. .. .. .. | 31.30 |
| Amsterdam .. .. .. .. | 11.66 |
| Switzerland .. .. .. .. | 24.62 |
| Belgium .. .. ..Yesterday's | 93.00 |
| Athens .. .. .. „ | 21.25 |
| Prague .. .. .. | 147.25 |

| | London, May 20. |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in Paris .. | 81.99 |
| „ „ „ German | 14.800.000,000.000 |
| „ „ „ „ Italy .. | 98.55 |
| | New York, May 20. |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | 4.3575 |

### DISCOUNTS.

| | London, May 20. |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st | .. 3— |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | .. 3 1/8 |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st | .. 4 1/4 |
| „ „ „ „ 6 .. | .. 4 3/4 |
| 5 per cent Rentes .. | .. 23 |

### WAR LOANS, ETC.

| | London, Mar. 20. |
|---|---|
| Funding Loans 4%1960/90 | £ 88 3/4+1/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4 % .. | £ 92 3/8—1/8 |
| War Loan 5% 1929/47 .. | 100 7/8+1/8 |
| Consols 2 1/2% .. .. | 57 3/4 unchgd |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% .. | 46 1/2 „ |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% (sterling Loan) .. .. | 61 1/4+1/4 |
| Govt. Securities 3 % .. | 58 1/8+1/8 |

| | London, May, 20. |
|---|---|
| Conversion Loan .. .. | ..£ 78 1/8 |
| 6 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan | „ 103 |
| 7 per cent. Indian Loan. | „ 114 |

### BULLION.

Bombay, May 21.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-9-9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-9-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-10-9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82-4
Ba rsilver 1st settlement, Rs. 82-4
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82-11.

London, Date 20/5/24

Bar gold ready. £ 4-14-8
Silver ready, d. 34-5
Silver forward, d. 34-4
TONE OF SILVER—Firm, continent bought India and China bought to cover their sales. America not offering much.

### GOLD.

Bombay, May 21.

Ready :—25—11—0

| Vaida Opening | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaisakh 25—9—6 | | | 25—10—3 |
| Jeth 25-10-6 | | | 25—11—6 |

Teji Mandi :—
Vaisakh ——
Jeth 9—5—6
Tone—Market Steady.

### SILVER.

Bombay, May 21.

Ready :—82—4—0

| Vaida. Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 a.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaisakh 82-12-0 | 82-14-0 | 82-1-0 | 82—4—0 |
| Jeth 83-3-0 | 83-5-0 | 82-8-0 | 82—11—0 |

Teji Mandi.
Vaisakh ——
Jeth 1—9—0
Tone—Market Steady.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

May, 21.

3½ per cent. paper. 68/2
4 per cent. Conversion Loan. 86/4
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47. 94/8
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan due 1933. 98/3
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan due 1945-55. 99/4
5½ per cent. War Loans due 1925. 103/4
5½ per cent. War Loans due 1928. 104/10
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1926. 101/8
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1927 101/14
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1930. 103/14
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1931. 104/6
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1932. 105/2
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935. 108/10
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974. 78/8
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974. 78/0
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974. 78/0
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930. 101/8
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929-49. 101/8

### SHARES.

| | London, May 17. |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank .. .. .. | £ 19 5/8 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp | £ 133 |
| National Bank .. .. .. | £ 44 3/4 |
| Eastern „ .. .. .. .. | £ 5 5/8 |
| P. & O. Banking Corp. .. .. | 12 1/2 |

### COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance, 385/0; Alliance, 80/0; Apollo, 20/0; Bombay Cotton, 475/0; Bombay Dying, 650/0; Century, 357/8; Central India, 167/8; Coloba Land, 17½; Crescent, 227/8; Edward Sassoon, 135/xd; Fazulbhoy, 838/12; Indian Bleaching, 132/xd; Indore Malwa, 35/0; Kohinoor, 1050/0; Madhowji, 257/8; Mathuradas, 295/0; New Great, 340/0; New City, 250/0; Pearls, 497/8; Phoenix 432/8xd; Premier, 35/0; Shapurji, 207/8; Shoiapur, 12500/0; Simplex, 242/8; Standard, 1450/0; Swadesi, 505/12; Tata Mill, 222/8; Vishnu Cotton, 1650/xd.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley, 500/0; Alcock, 172/8xd; B. Burma, 307/8; B. Burma Ni I. 65/8; Bt. Burma pet, 5/2; B. Tramway, 91/4; Bombay Steam, 80/0; Bundi Cement 8/4xd; Katni Ordy. 72/8; Katni Defd, 187/8; New India Insur, 13/4; Shivrajpur, 36/8; Tata Iron Ordy, 25/0; Tata Defd, 88/12; Tata Hydro, 805/0; Scindia Steam, 6/2.

### BANKS.

Imperial, 1402/8; Imperial, 358/12; India, 82/0; Central, 25/0; Eastern, 79/xd.

### RUBBER.

London, May, 20.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June/July 10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May 10 1/8

Tone—Irregulas and flat Market is lower on liquidation felling decline in New York and lack of support in London,

Tone:—Closed firmer and with less offeror and some bear Covering

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.,)

BOMBAY, May 21.

The market to-day opened round about the levels prevailing yesterday evening and in the course of the day recorded an easier tone by a drop of 4 as. per cwt. in ready prices and 2 as. in Transhipment rates. Initial new crop prices have evidenced a fall of 3 to 4 d. A further decline in New Crop prices is not unlikely.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 3000 bags, showing a limited purchase demand for spot sugar.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar ready Rs. 24 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment ex Bond Rs. 19 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment ex S S Pandit Rs. 18/14 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment April sh. 26 per cwt FBH.
Fine White Java Sugar June/July sh. 22 per cwt. FBH
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July/Sept. sh. 21/3 per cwt. FBH.

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta | |
| May Sellers .. .. .. | 24/3 |
| July Sellers .. .. .. | 21/3 |
| July-Sept. Sellers .. .. | 21— |
| Fine Java White C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers .. .. | 21/4 |
| Fine White Java C and F Karachi July September Sellers .. | 21/4 |

Tone—Very quiet.

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th May, 1924.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 4725 Bales |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 38985 Cwts |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 21590 „ |
| Rapeseed etc .. .. .. | 7071 „ |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 1337 „ |
| Hempseed .. .. .. | 427 „ |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. | 935 „ |
| Castorseed .. .. .. | 11186 „ |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 3182 „ |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. | 4388 „ |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. | 3970 „ |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. | Nil |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 2505 „ |
| Juwar .. .. .. .. | 1412 „ |
| Masur .. .. .. .. | Nil „ |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | 1846 „ |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 1117 „ |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 748 Tons |

LONDON, May 20.

Business was done to-day in Toria Rapeseed afloat for Antwerp at £ 17 3/4 and in Rapeseed Ferozepore for May/June shipment to Antwerp at £ 17 1/8 and for June/July shipment to North of Continent at £ 17.6.3.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 21.

To-day Reuter reported 1o and 2 points higher in old crops and 5 points up to 4 points down in new crops in New York futures. The market advanced on Commission Houses buying and shorts covering. Liverpool has reported 4 to 6 points up. The advance was due to some straddle buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 20th Inst. as follows:—

"Market acts well; favour purchase on decline. Weather favourable."

A small change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 884 for old Broach and gradually advanced to Rs. 887 on Commission Houses and brokers buying, and closed at Rs. 886 at 4 p.m. Whilst new Broach opened at Rs. 846 and closed at Rs. 910 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 814½ and going down by half a rupee closed steady at Rs. 813½ at 6-00 p.m. on buying by Marwari jobbers.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 558/59 and closed easier at Rs. 557 on scattered selling. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 556/57 and closed easier at Rs. 555, on prominent brokers selling. The market was totally featureless to-day and the volume of business passing was very small. New Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 475 and closed at Rs. 476 easier. F.G. Bengal May/July and Decr./January were nominally quoted at Rs. 539 Rs. 534 and Rs. 497 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the inquiry was moderate. About 2000 Bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal S/Punjab | ..... | 800 | Bales |
| „ „ United Provinces | ... | 200 | „ |
| M.G. Broach | ..... | 400 | „ |
| „ Sawgunned/Dharwar | ..... | 200 | „ |
| „ Cenli. Proves. No. 1 | ..... | 500 | „ |
| „ Southerns, Miraj | ..... | 200 | „ |
| Total | ..... | 2300 | „ |

Total tenders up-to-date are as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Sind/Punjab | ... | 2700 | Bales |
| „ „ Rajputana | ..... | 1200 | „ |
| „ Cntl. Proves. | ..... | 200 | „ |
| „ Broach | ..... | 500 | |
| „ Sawgunned/Dharwar | ..... | 1000 | „ |
| „ Punjab/American | ..... | 1100 | „ |
| „ Surat | ..... | 200 | „ |
| „ Naosari | ..... | 2000 | „ |
| „ Kadj/Viramgaon | ..... | 100 | „ |
| „ Berar | ..... | 1000 | „ |
| „ Centi. Proves. No. 1. | ..... | 1800 | „ |
| „ Centl. Proves No. 2. | ..... | 800 | „ |
| „ Southerns | ..... | 300 | „ |
| Total | ..... | 12900 | „ |

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

| | Bombay, May 21. 6-30 P. M. |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May 1924 | 587 1/2 |
| „ „ „ „ 1924 | 515 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal May .. | 541 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal July .. | 534 |
| „ „ .. ..Dec/Jan | 435 1/2 |
| Fine Oomra ..May .. | 560 |
| Fine Oomra ..July .. | 555 |
| „ „ .. ..Dec./Jan. | 578 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May, 21.

| Description, Suger-Fine, Fine F. Good | | | Good | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sindh. Punjab | 570 | 555 | 540 | 525 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 577 | 567 | 552 | .. |
| M. G. Broach | 611 | 601 | 591 | 581 |
| M. G Southerns | .. | .. | 611 | 601 591 |
| M. G. Mathia | 567 | 557 | 542 | .. |
| M. G. Khandesh | 572 | 562 | 547 | .. |

### E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

| | Bombay, May 21. |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May 1924 | 585 |
| „ „ „ „ 1925 | 515 |
| „ „ Bengal May .. | 540 |
| „ „ „ July .. | 533 |
| „ Dec./January, .. | 435 |
| Fine Oomra May .. | 558 |
| „ July .. | 555 |
| „ „ Dec./Jan. .. | 477 |
| Good Southern May/Jun. .. | 590 |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, May 21.

New York Market, 20th May, 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Last known pieces in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since previous Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 93.30 | May | | | 31.45 | +15 |
| 28.98 | July | 28.60—38 | 28.85—13 | 29.00 | +02 |
| 25.35 | Oct. | | 25.22—13 | 25.40 | +05 |
| 24.67 | Dec. | | | 24.63 | +04 |
| | Jan. | | | 24.38 | |

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 29.95, lowest 28.60, range .65 points. Small market, some short covering, Commission houses buying, good undertone.

Liverpool Market, 20th May, 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Prices at 12 noon. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.32 | May | | | 17.38+06 | |
| 16.66 | July | 16.79+13 | 16.72+06 | 16.70+04 | |
| 14.65 | Oct. | 14.78+13 | 14.71+06 | 14.70+05 | |
| 14.11 | Jan. | 14.23+12 | | 14.16+05 | |
| 13.98 | Mar. | | | 14.03+05 | |
| | Egyptian. | | | | |
| 21.05 | Jul. | | | 21.15+10 | |
| 19.10 | Nov. | | | 19 25+15 | |

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 175,000. Scattered showers in Oklahoma, temperatures between 85 and 90. Forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) American cross rate 4.35 5/8. July highest 16.79, lowest 16.53, range .26 points.

(3) Market small. Good straddle buying. Our travelling man wires from Oklahoma: "South, too much replanting will be necessary, not sure come up. Weather favourable." Japan Trading Co. estimate condition 69.6 per cent., increase in acreage 4 per cent. (Their last year's estimates was 71.7 and acreage 39,000,000.)

### COTTON.

Liverpool, May, 20.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| „ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 500 |
| „ „ Sales of East Indian | 100 |
| Imports .. .. .. .. .. | |
| EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:— | |
| Mid. Americans Spot limited demand | 18.00 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels | 23.15 |
| New York 11 a.m. ..July .. | 28.84+10 |
| (As known in Liverpool at closing time) ..Oct. .. | 5.29+07 |
| ..Jna, .. | 24.31+01 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. ..July .. | 28.69 |
| Oct, .. | 24.44 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 20

| Months. | Today's price. |
|---|---|
| May .. .. .. .. | 17.44+12 |
| June .. .. .. .. | .. |
| July .. .. .. .. | 16.76+ 00 |
| Aug. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Sept. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Oct .. .. .. .. .. | 14.70+ 05 |
| Nov. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| December .. .. .. .. | .. |
| January .. .. .. .. | 14.17+.06 |
| Feb. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Mar. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| April .. .. .. .. | .. |
| May .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Egyptians July .. .. .. | 21.15 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 20.

| Months. | To-day's Price |
|---|---|
| May .. .. .. .. | 17.38+06 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 17.16+05 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 16.70+04 |
| August .. .. .. .. | 16.07+06 |
| September .. .. .. .. | 15.43+05 |
| October .. .. .. .. | 14.70+05 |
| November .. .. .. .. | 14.36+0 |
| December .. .. .. .. | 14.26+05 |
| January .. .. .. .. | 14.16+05 |
| February .. .. .. .. | 14.07+04 |
| March .. .. .. .. | 14.03+05 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 13.97+05 |
| May .. .. .. .. .. | 13.91+05 |

Tone—Steady.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, May, 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal, Good .. .. | 11.30 |
| „ „ Fully Good .. .. | 11.70 |
| „ „ Fine .. .. .. | 12.10 |
| Fine 1 Oomra, Good .. .. | 11.60 |
| „ „ Fully Good .. | 12.10 |
| „ „ Fine .. .. | 12.60 |
| M. G. Broach, Good .. .. | 13.20 |
| „ Fully Good .. .. | 13.60 |
| „ Fine .. .. .. | 14.00 |
| M. G. Scinde, Good .. .. | 10.95 |
| „ „ Fully Good .. .. | 11.35 |
| „ „ Fine .. .. .. | 11.75 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 20.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| May .. .. .. .. | 21.75+.10 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 21.45+.10 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 21.15+.10 |
| August .. .. .. .. | 20.90+15 |
| September .. .. .. .. | 20.50+15 |
| Oct .. .. .. .. .. | 19.75+15 |
| Nov. .. .. .. .. | 19.25+15 |
| December .. .. .. .. | 19.10+15 |
| January .. .. .. .. | 19.00+15 |
| Feb. .. .. .. .. | 18.95+15 |
| Mar. .. .. .. .. | 18.85+15 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 18.85+15 |
| May .. .. .. .. .. | 18.85+15 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

| | New York, Mar. 20. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports.. | 8,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain .. | 2,000 |
| „ Exports to Continent .. | 90,00 |
| Futures at New York .. .. | |
| „ „ „ May .. .. | 31.45+.15 |
| „ „ „ July .. .. | 29.00+.02 |
| „ „ „ October .. | 25.40+.05 |
| „ „ „ Dec. .. .. | 24.63—.04 |
| „ „ „ Jan. .. .. | 24.38 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. | 31.85+.20 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. | 30.95unchgd |
| Futures „ „ July .. .. | 28.81—.04 |
| „ „ „ Oct .. .. | 24.58+ 04 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. | 14 9/16 |
| Silver foreign mined .. .. | 66 1/2 |

### METALS.

| | London May 20. |
|---|---|
| English best Selected copper .. | £ 66 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. .. | £ 61 3/4 |
| Copper Braziers .. .. .. | £ 83 |
| Yellow Metal .. .. .. | £ 7 15/16 |
| Hard Spelter .. .. .. | 20— |
| Corrugated Sheets .. .. | £ 17 |

### BRASS

Bombay, May 21.

| | Per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, English .. .. | 3/4 .. | 65 0 0 |
| Do .. .. .. | 1 .. | 62 8 0 |
| Do .. .. .. | 1 1/4 .. | 62 8 0 |
| Do .. .. .. | 1 1/2 .. | 62 8 0 |
| Do .. .. .. | 1 3/4 .. | 64 0 0 |
| Do .. .. .. | 2 .. | 64 0 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, May 21.

| | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, English .. | 3/4 .. | 71 0 0 |
| Copper .. .. | 1/ .. | 73 0 0 |
| Copper .. .. | 1 1/4 .. | 73 0 0 |
| Copper, American .. | 1 1/2 .. | 71 8 0 |
| Copper .. .. | 1 3/4 .. | 71 8 0 |
| Copper .. .. | 2/ .. | 71 8 0 |
| Japanese Cooper Brass .. | | 61 0 0 |
| Pancheteka Joint .. .. | | 29 0 0 |
| Cooper, English Bar .. .. | | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars .. .. .. .. | | 41 8 0 |
| Pat Kai .. .. .. .. | | 79 8 0 |
| Lead, Country .. .. .. .. | | 18 0 0 |
| German Brass, -metal 3/4 .. | | 62 0 0 |
| 1, 1 1/4 to 1 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2 | | 60 8 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 70 0 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 .. .. .. | | 71 8 0 |
| „ „ „ „ 1, 1 1/4 .. | | 74 0 0 |

## SHARE BAZAR.

21th May, 1924.

| | 12 to 1 O/C. | 1 to 2 O/C. | 2 to 3 O/C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance .. | 395 | 395 | |
| Bombay Cotton | 475 | 475 | |
| Bombay Dyeing .. | 687-8-90 | 687-8 | |
| Century .. | 355-56-4 | 355 | |
| Nagpur .. | 466-4-68-12-67-8 | 68-12-467-8 | |
| Colaba .. | 175 | 176-4 | |
| Crescent ex-divi. .. | 223-12-26-4 | 227-8 | |
| Iroore ex-divi. .. | 365-61-4-62-8 | 63-12-366-4 | |
| Kohinoor .. | 1050 | 1050 | |
| New Great .. | 337-8-40 | 87-8-338-12 | |
| Pearl ex-divi. .. | 487-8-97-8-96-4 | 95-497-8 | |
| Phoenix .. | 431-4 | 432-8 | |
| Bharucha .. | 207-8-5 | 205 | |
| Simplex .. | 241-4-43-12 | 42-8-243-12 | |
| Swan ex-divi. .. | 760 | 760 | |
| Swadesh .. | 503-12-10 | 7-8-508-12 | |
| Pabni .. | 282-8 | 282-8 | |
| Fazal .. | 825-32-8 | 35-837-8 | |
| Mathuradas .. | 295 | 295 | |
| Tata Mill .. | 230 | 232-8 | |
| Globe .. | 52-8 | 52-8 | |
| Mysore .. | 106-4 | 106-4 | |
| Madhavji .. | 257-8-55 | 250-1-8 | |
| Finlay ex-divi. .. | 540 | 540 | |
| Gokak .. | 106-4 | 102-8 | |
| Edward Sassoon .. | 185 | 190 | |
| Myre Sassoon .. | 132-8 | 135 | |
| Alcock .. | 172-8 | 172-8 | |
| Bombay Burma Old .. | 300-2-8 | 302-8 | |
| Bombay Elec. Tram .. | 91-4 | 91-4 | |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy. .. | 77-8 | 80 | |
| Bundi Cement .. | 8-8 | 8-4 | |
| Central E. Mining .. | 20 | 21 | |
| Indian Cement .. | 50 | 50 | |
| Katni Cement Ordy. .. | .... | .... | |
| Shivraipur .. | .... | .... | |
| Tata Steel Ordy. .. | 25-8 | 25 | |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 86-4-88-12 | 87-8-88-12 | |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April, 21.

| | per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. ..No. | 14 1/2 | 1 0 6 |
| Kilachand .. ..No. | 20 1/2 | 1 2 0 |
| Currimbhai .. ..No. | 12 1/2 | 0 15 3 |
| Elphinstone .. ..No. | 12 1/2 | 0 15 6 |
| David .. ..No. | 10 1/2 | 0 15 3 |
| Shapurji .. ..No. | 10 1/2 | 0 15 3 |
| Trikamdas .. ..No. | 10 1/2 | 0 15 6 |
| Sattara .. ..No. | 10 1/4 | 0 15 6 |
| Shapurji .. ..No. | 6 1/2 | 0 13 0 |
| Light house .. ..No. | 6 1/2 | 0 12 8 |
| Japan .. ..No. | 40-1 | 1 13 0 |
| Japan .. ..No' | 42-2 | 1 14 3 |
| Japan .. ..No. | 20 | 1 2 9 |
| Japan .. ..No. | 32 | 1 9 0 |

### WHEAT.

London, May 20.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs.
A/M Sellers .. .. .. 44/—
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.
A/M Sellers .. .. .. 43/—
AUSTRALIAN M/J Sellers .. 47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers 31 7/8
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Sellers .. 45/6
Wheat soft Red Karachi per 492 lbs C I F M/J Sellers 44/6

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 21. (6 pm.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 47 0 0 | 6 11 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. .. | 46 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 49 0 0 | 6 13 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Katni | 9 14 0 | 10 4 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. .. | 9 12 0 | 10 3 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. .. | 10 12 0 | 11 4 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bo'd .. | 12 12 0 | 12 5 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin .. | 11 7 0 | 11 15 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 .. | 78 0 0 | 16 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 .. | 75 0 0 | 15 4 0 |
| Teelseed Gajar50-50 .. | 72 0 0 | 14 12 0 |
| Teelseed, Black .. .. | 64 0 0 | 13 2 0 |
| Poppyseed, White .. | 11 8 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Groundnuts .. .. | 71 0 0 | .. |
| Mowraseed .. .. | 8 0 0 | 8 8 0 |
| Barley .. .. .. | 35 0 0 | .. |
| Castorseed .. .. | 74 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery .. . | 40 0 0 | 5 10 0 |
| Forward. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, May .. . | 6 11 6 | |
| Wheat, A/S .. .. | 7 1 9 | |
| Linseed, May .. .. | 12 5 3 | |
| Linseed Sept. .. .. | 12 14 3 | |
| Groundnuts J/J .. | 70 0 0 | |
| Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J | 15 12 0 | |
| Gujarat Castor Seed Visakh .. | | |
| Cotton Seeds J/J .. | 5 10 0 | |

### LINSEED.

London, May 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
May/June Sellers .. .. £ 19 1/2
Tone—Slow of sale and in buyers favour
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
„ June—July/Aug. Sellers .. 36 7/8
„ Sept./Dec. Sellers 36 1/8

### SEEDS.

LONDON, May 19.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm at £ 17 3/4 paid for May/June shipment. Castorseed Bombay closed held above the market and little doing at £ 25 1/12 for May/June shipment to Hull. Sellers Cottonseed Bombay £ 10 1/8 May/June sellers. Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment to Hull at £19 5/8 and £ 19 3/4 afloat for Hull. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for April May and June/July shipment at £ 17 3/4. In rapeseed Ferozepore for June/July shipment to Rotterdam £ 17 1/4. In Burma Rice Burma cleaned No. 2 at 15 shillings per cwt.

Linseed, firm. Cottonseed, quiet. Linseed Oil, small business. Wheat, steady. Rice better.

### SEEDS.

LONDON, May 20.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed very slow and in buyers favour at £ 17 2/4 sellers for May/June shipment. Castorseed Bombay closed cheaper with sellers in market at £ 25 for May/June shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay at 10 1/8 for May/June sellers.

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

| | Bombay, May 21. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Khadi .. .. .. .. | |
| Textile .. .. .. .. | 1 2 3 |
| E D. Sassoon .. .. .. | 1 1 9 |
| Elphinstone .. .. .. | 1 1 7 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight)34/40 inches | |
| Standard per lb. .. .. .. | 1 8 6 |
| Century per lb. .. .. .. | 1 8 0 |
| Hindustan per lb. .. .. .. | 1 8 6 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. .. .. .. | 1 8 6 |
| T xtile per lb. .. .. .. | .. |
| Phoenix per lb .. .. .. | 1 8 0 |
| Pearl per lb. .. .. .. | 1 8 6 |
| Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. .. | 1 6 9 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. .. | 1 8 0 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203— | |
| Rachael per lb. .. .. | 1 8 6 |
| Pearl per lb. .. .. .. | 1 8 6 |
| E D. Sassoon per lb. .. .. | 1 8 3 |
| Long Cloth+Quality .. .. .. | |
| Rachael per lb. .. .. .. | 1 8 9 |
| Fazulbhai per lb. .. .. .. | 1 8 6 |
| Swan Finlay per lb .. .. | 1 8 6 |
| Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. .. .. | 1 7 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. .. | 1 7 3 |
| Pahlevan .. .. .. .. | |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. .. .. | 1 6 9 |
| Diamond Chula .. .. .. | 1 6 0 |
| Salita.— | |
| Pebaney per lb. .. .. .. | 1 6 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. .. | 1 7 0 |
| Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. .. .. | 1 10 0 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. .. .. | 1 8 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. .. .. | 1 8 9 |
| Dhooties 10 yards :— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. .. .. | 1 8 3 |
| Textile(Bicycle) per lb. .. .. | 1 8 0 |
| Check Grey Drill :— | |
| Standard per piece .. .. | 6 12 0 |
| Phoenix per piece .. .. .. | 6 12 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece .. .. | 6 12 0 |
| Paerl .. .. .. .. | |
| Hindustan per piece .. .. | 7 4 0 |
| Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill :— | |
| Bleached Check | |
| Kasturchand per piece .. .. | 8 6 0 |
| Bombay United per piece .. | 8 4 0 |
| Textile „ .. .. | 8 10 0 |
| Gabrun No. 5124 | |
| Pearl .. .. .. .. | 12 12 0 |
| Hindustan .. .. .. .. | 12 12 0 |

### COLOUR MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 21.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Lunger—Rs. 98
„ 20 per cent paste Cow—Rs. 98
„ 20 per cent paste I. P.—Rs. 86
Congo red—Rs. 1-10-0
Nigrosene Xls—Rs. 1-12-0
Methyl Violet—Rs. 3-6-0
Victoria Blue—Rs. 3/8/0
Sulphur Black—Rs. 0/12/0
Perpurine Benzo—Rs. 3
Perpurine Delta—Rs. 4
Meischite Green—Rs. 3/8/0
Magenta Xls—Rs. 4/12/0
Hemetine Xls—Rs. 1/8/0
Indenthrene Blue—Rs. 4
Soluble Blue—Rs. 8.
Fast red—Rs. 5.

### WOOL SALES.

LONDON, May 20.

London and Colonial Wool sales closed today quietly fluctuating on exchange has caused great uncertainty, particularly in France and Belgium, while America had tendency to sell rather than to buy; consequently sales lacked of buoyancy. Prices for March series were 5 to 10 per cent lower.

### CAWNPORE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

LONDON, May 20.

Cawnpore Electric Supply Company's profits for the last year were £ 32,600 which previously had been £ 16,100. Dividend is maintained at 10 per cent and placed to reserve account £ 5,000 and carried forward £ 2,200.

### TEA COMPANIES DIVIDENDS.

Total distribution of 40 per cent has been made for the year by the Southern Indian Tea States. Darjeeling Consolidated gave dividend of 20 per cent. Le Bongof 32½ per cent and Ceylon Rubber of 5 per cent.

### SHEEP SKIN SALE.

May 20.

10,20,000 offered. There was fair demand but quiet. Madras qualities averaged about 6d. to 9d. lower.

### TIN.

Fall in tin is due to lower American and Eastern advices and encouraging fresh bear operations in which substantial account exists which will be a source of strength later on.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

**Declaration of M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.**
The Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., The General Meeting of Share Holders and Policy holders at 1-15 p.m., at Registered Office of the Company, 115 Esplanade Road, Fort.

### SATURDAY, May 24.

**Banks closed:** Empire Day.
The s.s. Caledonia, with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Pt. Sunder Lalji's address on "Hindu-Muslim Unity—a reality" and Sreeyut Bhagwanjiji's address on "Is non-cooperation dead". Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

### TUESDAY, May 27.

**Voting day for the Mahomedan Urban Constituency, 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.**

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

**May 22** (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 8m.
**May 23** (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 9m.
**May 24** (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 9m.
**May 25** (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 9m.
**May 26** (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 10m.
**May 27** (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 10m.
**May 28** (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 11m.

## FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of April 1924, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 8,586, of which 3,662 were males, 3,548 were females, and 1,376 children. Amongst them new admissions were 368. Average daily attendance was 286.

## HOSHIARPUR D. A. V. HIGH SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

The Old Boy's Association D. A. V. High School, Hoshiarpur, has decided to start a Monthly Magazine in English as well as in Hindi. It shall be out by the middle of May. All 'Old' students of the School are requested to kindly remit to me the sum of Rs. 1/8 each, their yearly subscription to the Secretary.

## AN INDIAN HONOURED.

Mr. I. C. Gupta, M.Sc., A.I.C. of the Bombay Mint has been elected an Honorary Member of the Incorporated Society of Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Great Britain and Ireland. He is the first Indian to be so elected.

## CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 20th May, to 6 a.m. of 21st idem:—
Small-pox attacks 8, deaths 4; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks 1, deaths 1; Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.
Total mortality (exclusive of stillbirth) 72.
Total mortality this day last year. 113.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S.S "Domala" which left Bombay on the 7th instant passed Suez on the evening of the 20th idem.

## REPORTED THEFT.

Dhanji Asaria a cloth merchant of Dongri Street reports to the police the theft of pieces of silk and cloth valued at Rs. 591/.

## RASHTREEYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of R. S. S. a public meeting of the ladies will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Rd.) when Mahatma Bhagvanji, and Pandit Sunderlalji will speak on "Magnanimous abilities of the ladies and Swaraj." All the ladies are cordially invited.

## CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA HIGH SCHOOL.

Out of 44 candidates sent up from this High School for the School-Leaving Examination, 36 came out successful, thus betting a very creditable percentage of successful candidate viz. 82

## DEATH FROM BURNS.

On Tuesday Pantoobai (16) residing with her husband Mahadeo Vishnu in a chawl at Tardeo was cooking in a frying pan when her mother-in-law who was in the next room, heard Pantoobai's child crying. On her going to the room she found Pantoobai's clothes on fire and she herself rolling about on the floor. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.

## DANGERS OF BOARDING RUNNING TRAIN.

On Monday evening Sheikh Abdul Sheikh Ibrahim (35) a peon in the B. B. and C. I. Railway attempted to board a moving train at Marine Lines Station, when he lost his hold on the bar and fell into a pit of cement blocks. The train was stopped and Sheikh Abdul was sent in a brake to Grant Road Station and thence to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday of cerebral haemorrhage.

## DEATH DUE TO A FALL.

On Sunday last Tulaji Ramchandra (25) residing with his uncle at Bhoiwada, Parel, was storing wood on a loft standing on a ladder when he lost his balance and fell on his back. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he grew worse and died of fracture of the base of the skull on Tuesday.

## HELPLESS BEGGARS RELIEF COMMITTEE

The following subscriptions to the relief of helpless beggars are acknowledged:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for the months of March, April and May 1924 ... ... | Rs. | 750 | 0 0 |
| Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai being the balance out of the amount subscribed towards Mr. H. P. Mody's dinner ... ... | Rs. | 77 | 10 0 |
| Mr. C. D. Mahaluxmiwalla ... | Rs. | 15 | 0 0 |

## HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 20th week of 1924, i.e., the week ending 17th May 1924, the total mortality 659 was 6 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 27.64. These figures compare favourably with those for the 20th week of 1923 when the mortality was 781 and death-rate 32.28 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was, 1,012 and death-rate 47.36.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was one and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 232 as against nil and 238 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 154 were among infants under one year of age; 23 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 50 attacks and 34 deaths. Plague caused 12 attacks and 11 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 344 and compares favourably with that for the 20th week of 1923 when the figure was 333 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz; 315.

# HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY—A REALITY

## "IS NON-COOPERATION DEAD"

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday (the 24th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Sunder Lalji will speak on "Hindu Muslim Unity A Reality" and Mahatma Bhagwandinji will speak on "Is Non-cooperation Dead"? when Maulana Azad Sobhani will preside.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

Maiz Mohamed Fazal Mohamed was fined Rs. 40 by Mr. H. P. Dastur, for driving his lorry in a rash and negligent manner.

Mr. Spencer for the prosecution stated that on Monday last tram car No. 304 was standing opposite the Carnac Bunder as there were many bullock carts in front of it. The accused drove up his lorry and in trying to pass the carts violently collided with the front portion of the tram car and severely damaged it.

The accused pleaded not guilty but on the evidence was convicted as above.

## SWEEPER SETS FIRE TO HIS ROOM.

Sub-Inspector Hakim placed before Mr. P. L. Thackar at the Mazagaon Police Court one Rama Huka, a Municipal sweeper, for setting fire to his room. Mr. J. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, conducted the case. The facts are that on the 5th instant the accused, it was alleged, wilfully set fire to all clothes in his room, in block No. 19 Tardeo flats, and closed the door from outside, with a view to obliterate all the memories of his wife who has deserted him. The neighbours on noticing smoke issuing from his room, informed the Health Inspector in charge of the chawls, who forced the accused to open the door and put out the flames. The accused was then arrested and handed over to the Police. He was charged with mischief by fire and was committed to the next Session to show his trial.

## TWO YEARS FOR STEALING CLOTHES.

At the Girgaum Police Court Sub-Inspector Kulkarni, charged one Abdul Manubhai for theft of clothes.

The facts are that on the 15th instant Abdul Razak Illia, had placed a bundle of clothes under a staircase, at his residence at Golpitha. Next morning on missing the bundle he went to Chore Bazar, where he found the accused selling the clothes. He had the accused arrested, and on his pleading guilty, Mr. Khandalawala convicted and sentenced him to two years rigorous imprisonment, taking into consideration the auccused's eleven previous convictions.

## CHAUFFEUR CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

Before Mr. G. R. Khaizaz, at the Mazagaon Police Court Deputy Inspector Achrekar charged one John Dyke with rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case are that on the 21st April the accused while driving his taxi car No. Z 6381 along Lamington Road dashed into a Victoria which was standing in front of the Precious Cinema with the result that the gharry driver was thrown over his box and received injuries.

As the accused appeared to the Police to be under the influence of liquor he was sent to the J. J. Hospital for examination and the House Surgeon certified the accused to be drunk and that he was not in a fit condition to drive a motor car. Mr. Mahajan, pleader for the accused, in defence stated that the accused in trying avoid two gharries which were coming from the opposite direction swerved to the left and pleaded not guilty.

Deputy Inspector Achreker pressed for a deterrent punishment and the Magistrate in convicting the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment remarked that the accused had no reason to drive a taxi when he was under the influence of liquor.

## FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEWRI QUARRY.

On Monday afternoon an accident occurred in a quarry at Sewri resulting in the death of one man and injury to three others. It appeared that Raoji Viten (25) a labourer was playing cards with three others in a quarry when stones and earth fell suddenly from a hill, a height of 40 feet killing Rowji on the spot and causing injuries his companions. The deceased was removed to the morgue while his companions were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

At the Coroned's inquest on Tuesday on the body of Rowji the jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull due to earth and stones falling on him from a hill.

## BUCKET-SHOP RAIDED

From information received, Sub-inspector Sheikh sent a man with a marked rupee note to a bucket-shop at Goa Street, Fort. Armed with a warrant from the Police Commissioner he himself raided the place at 9. 15 p.m. on Monday when he found Rs. 25 including the marked note and 1½ tolals of gold, as also books and receipt forms—such was the case made out against the accused, Motichand Megji, keeper of a gaming house, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or suffer 3 weeks, rigorous imprisonment.

## CONVICTED OF FALSE IMPERSONATION

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgement at the Girgum Police Court in the case in which Babu Rao Anand Rao Bhaare and Narayan Anand Bhide were charged with inducing Messrs. Swami Stores of Girgum by false representations to give them cloth worth over Rs. 100. The first accused was convicted and fined Rs. 600. In default of payment of fine he is to undergo 5 months rigorous imprisonment. If the fine is recovered, the whole sum is to be paid to the complainant. The second accused was discharged.

## ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Cheating was the charge framed against the accused Bherulal Sitaram, an ex-director of the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation Limited who is alleged to have taken Rs. 20,000 from the Bank representing the sum to be required for paying 'pagdi' to Messrs Kothara Sutheria and Co. for the occupation of the premises vacated by the latter firm and not paid the amount. After the framing of the charge, Mr. Frank Olivaira, Ag. Chief presidency Magistrate committed the case to Sessions. Particulars of the case already appeared in a previous issue.

# Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay received the Rani Saheb of Akalkot at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Tuesday morning.

Lady Wilson received the Rani Saheb of Sangli and the Rani Saheb of Akalkot at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Tuesday morning.

# MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

## NO COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGED GAS LAMP.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when a letter from the Commissioner was considered regarding the gas lamp damaged by a motor car owned by one Mr. W. J. Reid and driven by his servant, the lamp being replaced at a cost of Rs. 247-12-10. The owner refused to pay the cost, on the ground that the driver had not his permission to drive the car. The Municipal Commissioner informed the Committee that no steps need be taken as there was no material for a suit in the law court. The Committee thinking otherwise asked the Commissioner to file a suit, but the latter refused to do so, unless he had taken legal opinion in the matter. The solicitors gave it as their opinion that there was no cause for action as "if a servant, instead of doing that which he is employed to do, does something which he is not employed to do at all, the master cannot be said to do it by his servant, and therefore is not responsible for the negligence of his servant in doing it". They, therefore, said unless there was any doubt in the evidence, they did not advise proceedings.

The Chairman said they should accept the opinion of the solicitors as final in the matter.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said as the matter was entirely within the discretion of the Commissioner they could not prevent him from doing anything he liked. The case of the solicitors did not disclose anything which was not known. And that sort of opinion was worse than nothing. The question was whether the man was authorised to drive the car. The Commissioner said "no" and the solicitors based their opinion on that information. The Committee wanted the case to be sent to a court, to be decided there, whether a cleaner was to drive a car any more.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot:—He had no license.

The Commissioner:—He had a license.

Mr. Jamnadas said cleaners were allowed to drive cars and solicitors' opinion disclosed nothing that Mr. Boman Behram had not said. When the Committee had expressed their opinion it was the Commissioner's duty to carry it into effect.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said it meant that the Committee's opinion had no force at all. Their resolution must have some force and he wanted to know whether it was really their resolution or not. They wanted the Commissioner to take steps in the matter, and could he say that it was not an expression of opinion on their part?

Mr. Jamnadas said it was an expression of opinion on their part.

The Chairman said the resolution still stood.

Mr. Tairsee said the resolution was there and if any member was dissatisfied with it he could change it and nobody had reopened the question yet.

The Commissioner said they had no chance of getting a pie from the man, and the only question was one of intimidation by a big body and frightening Mr. Reid. If they wanted to do so then they could take action.

The Chairman said they could do anything they liked now.

Mr. Tairsee said the Cimmissioner was saying that they wanted to intimidate Mr. Reid.

The Chairman:—Our legal position is weak.

Mr. Tairsee said it was stated that as a big body the Corporation were frightening Mr. Reid. He did not think Mr. Reid was going to succumb to them if they frightened him. It would not cost him Rs. 10 and the Corporation Rs. 50 to go to court. He was sure by taking action against Mr. Reid they were not going to crush him, and he wanted them to stick to their original resolution.

Mr. Jamnadas moved that the Committee adhered to their former opinion, and said when full facts were not disclosed to solicitors they were bound to express that opinion.

Mr. Tairsee said the proper facts were not placed before the solicitors.

The Commissioner then read out Mr. Reid's letter saying that he had not authorised the cleaner to drive his car, and that it was actually stolen at the time of the accident.

Mr. Jamnadas said the fact that the man had a license showed that he was driving.

The resolution of Mr. Jamnadas was thrown out by a majority of one and it was decided that no action should be taken.

## CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF CEMENT.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved:—

"That with reference to the Corporatiin Resolution No. 10572, dated the 6th March 1922, authorizing the Commissioner to participate with the Development Department of the Government of Bombay in the 10 years' conract for the purchase of cement from the four Companies mentioned therein, a Sub-Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to investigate and report whether the said contract is to the benefit of the Corporaion now, and if not whether it is possible to revise or cancel the same.

The Sub-Committee be authorized to take legal dvice in the matter if necessary.'

Mr. Kanji said the market price of cement was now Rs. 35 and they were paying Rs. 65 to the four companies—namely Bundi Katni, Jubbulpore and Dwarka. They were selling cement to others at market price, while to the Corporation they were selling at Rs. 65. He wanted the Sub. Committee to go into the matter and take legal opinion whether it was not possible to get out of this contract.

The Chairman said a contract was a contract and they could not get out of it. Before they had entered into the contract, Sir L. Hepper had explained them the advantages to them.

Mr. Tairsee:—which we are now seeing!

Mr. Kanji said they were paying these companies 15 per cent over their cost and all sorts of items were included in those charges.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla:—Then you want us to break the contract!

Mr. Kanji said Mr. Haveliwalla did not understand even ordinary English! He wanted them to believe that he knew all sorts of things which he was not likely to know at his age! (Laughter.) He then named a committee to go into the question.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconding said the proposition was a modest one and Mr. Haveliwalla had unnecessarily interfered in the matter! The contract was between the Government and the Companies and the Corporation had merely agreed with Government to buy cement from those companies. The ten years' period was too long, and the high price they were paying was merely a present to the shareholders to increase their dividend. He only wanted the matter to be investigated and thus not waste tax-payers' money.

The Commissioner said they had signed a contract and sealed it and they could not go back on it. If they were making a loss now, they had made a profit before. He had, however, decided to ask Municipal Contractors to buy their own cement and that was some kind of saving, although the contract intended that they should also buy their cement from the four companies even for their contract work. They were thus breaking the contract in spirit, though not in letter. They could not, however, break the contract and what he was doing now was the utmost he could do at present.

Mr. Tairsee said when the price was based on the schedule, agreed upon, they had to buy the cement compulsorily. They had to support Indian industries he said.

The resolution was put to vote and lost by a majority.

# ROUND THE WORLD IN A FORD,

## TOURISTS ARRIVE IN KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 20.

Capt. Wanderwell who has just completed 53,000 miles in a Ford automobile through four continents on a tour round the world for a wager arrived in Karachi yesterday evening. He is accompanied by his sister Miss Aloha Wanderwell, a mechanic and camera man. The party commenced their tour round the world from Atlanta city in Georgia State, America, on September 22nd 1919 in two Ford automobiles.

During the first stage of their journey they secured a special protection pass from the League of Nations, which has greatly facilitated their progress through various countries. They were also privileged to carry rifles and ammunition for protection purposes and procuring same when necessary. The adventurers first proceeded to Cuba Mexico, Guatemal, Honcuras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexican California, and Canada. Returning to New Orleans they sailed on July 5th 1922 on a tramp steamer for London. On arrival at London they travelled to John O'Groats and returning to England took the ferry across the English Channel to Calais. From here the itinerary was through France, Italy, San Marino, the smallest State in the world, up the Coast to Switzerland into Spain, crossed the Mediterranean to Morocco and thence to Liberia. At this last place the adventurers were compelled to retreat and alter the course owing to fighting in Morocco and vast swamp. From Liberia they crossed to Portugal by a steamer and resumed the journey by the automobile across the Pyrenees to France, Belgium and Holland through the occupied one into the Rhine and on to Germany, Poland, Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Soudan and Arabia, from whence they took a steamer across the Red Sea to the Italian colony of Eritria and recrossed the Red Sea to Arabia, Jeddah (Hedjaz) and on to Aden. From Aden the party embarked on a steamer for Karachi, where they reached yesterday. The adventurers are paying the expenses of the journey by exhibiting films of their itinerary at theatres *en route*. The party will embark for Bombay by a steamer on Thursday and will continue the journey across India to Calcutta via Nagpur, after showing films at Bombay. The route hencefoward will be similar to that taken by the British and French airmen but more inland.

# FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read Mr. Arthur Field's letter published in your paper of the 6th instant. Although I am against literary propaganda in foreign countries, but the letter convinced me this much that the Indians should not let the 'Hind' die. They should save it. But I cannot understand why all the task of India's emancipation should be thrown on the Congressmen alone and not others. What are all other associations doing? The Servants of India Society, the Liberal Federation and the New-born 'Convention', of Mrs. Besant, what are these bodies doing? The 'Hind' is not a journal of Non-co-operators, and therefore these bodies should help it and maintain it. These associations are always active in opposing Congress work and denouncing Indians' sacrifices. But they do not give any practical help to anyone. Mrs. Besant blows always her own trumpet. But when the time comes for some action she speaks with another mouth. Considering all these I am of opinion that these Moderates should help the 'Hind'. The Congress has much to do in India. If Congress can afford some more sum of money for foreign propaganda then Mrs. Sarojini Naidu should be asked to proceed to America and from there to Japan for this purpose. We know what wonders Mrs. Naidu performed in South Africa. Thousands 'Hinds' could not have done that: thousands Shastris could not have done it! thousands Besants *can not do it.*

—Yours etc.

ISMAIL AHMAD.

# AMENDED CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After long and weary waiting, the Code of Criminal Procedure has been partly amended but it does not entirely meet the popular wishes in certain matters. A few more offences have been made compoundable with the permission of the court, and a wider discretion has been rested in the court to release on bail offenders in non-bailable offences. It is very gratifying to observe the Magistrates at least in the Bombay Courts, wisely exercising this judicial discretion now vested in them by giving effect to the modified section, though they are still very restrained. An accused person ought to be allowed every necessary facility and opportunity to defend himself which he cannot do efficiently without being at large. It would, therefore, be highly expedient in the interests of the accused, if the legislature would make the existing "Non-bailable offences" "Bailable" except those, which are punishable with death or transportation for life.

In certain matters of Procedure in Bombay City, the Magistracy and the Police are both governed by the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902 and not by the corresponding provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. For instance, Section 107 of Bail and Section 63 relating to the use of statements made to the Police have remained unchanged and have not yet been brought into harmony with the corresponding amended sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

It is, therefore, highly essential that a Bill be soon introduced in the Bombay Council to amend the Police Act in accordance with the above suggestions. The making of offences in the schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, bailable, with the aforesaid exceptions, will also tend substantially to remove a long-standing scandal and real grievance of the public which accounts for much of the corruption and bribery prevalent in the investigation of cases.—Yours, etc.,

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, May 14.

## MR. I. S. HAJI'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

In the course of his manifesto for the by-election that has been ordered to take place on the 27th of May to fill up the vacancy that has been caused by setting aside the election of Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji, Mr. I. S. Haji states:—

"While I am opposed to any policy of programme of wrecking the Legislatures of the Country and while I am convinced that immediate steps should be taken for overhauling the present constitution for the purpose of establishing Dominion Responsible Government for India, which implies Provincial Autnomy for the Provinces and while I shall support every effort which may be directed in and outside the Legislatures as a pressure upon Government to give effect to that demand, I shall at the same time endeavour to make the most of the present constitution in raising the democratic standard of the Muslems primarily and nationalising the Transferred Subjects generally. I fully and sincerely support the constitutional scheme of His Highness the Aga Khan as declared in his book "India in Transition." I also further support the constitutional agitation that His Highness the Aga Khan has adopted now in England."

## B. P. C. COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held last night. Mr. B. F. Bharucha presiding.

The following were appointed on the B. P. C. C. as members:—Mrs. Ratanbhen Mehta, Dr. Sathaye, Mr. V. K. Oza, Mr. Mahavaker and Mr. T. S. Patel.

Mr. J. S. Patel moved that a Provincial Conference be held in Bombay in June next, that leaders be called to address the meeting, and that two provisional secretaries be appointed.

Mr. J. B. Patel seconded and the proposition was thrown out.

Mr. J. S. Patel then moved that members of the B.P.C.C. should give their fullest quota to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

The proposition was defeated.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee asking for a grant of Rs. 200 per month for a Khadi shop at Bhuleshwar. After a good deal of discussion, this was refused.

There was some other business transacted.

## STORM IN MADURA.

(Associated Press.)

MADURA, May 21.

There was a severe storm in Madura on Sunday evening lasting for about fifteen minutes. Several big trees and telegraph posts were uprooted in some parts of the town. A few houses belonging to the poor have collapsed. Roofs of houses and marriage pandals were carried away on Ramnad Road and some other streets. No loss of life is reported.

Similar cyclonic winds are reported from Salem also. Many houses are reported to have fallen and a number of trees have been uprooted and are lying across the roads causing much inconvenience to traffic.

## MACLAREN LEAVES FOR AKYAB.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Squadron-leader Maclaren with Lt. Plender leith and Sergent Andrews left Calcutta at quarter to six this morning for Akyab. A fairly large gathering of Indians and Europeans were present as well as Col. Craig-Brown of the Camerons. Several military officers and men of the Camerons gave the airmen a hearty send-off. After circling round the *maidan* the airmen left in the direction of Akyab which they are expected to reach at about ten o'clock.

A Hyderabad (Deccan) message says Krishnaji Venkatesh, late proprietor of a cinema who was absconding has been arrested at Amritsar. He is charged with cheating Dr. Kiloskar of the sum of Rs. 20,000.—A. P.

AKYAB, May 21.

Squadron leader Maclaren arrived at Akyab at 11-45 this morning.

# NABHA TRIAL.

## PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

(Associated Press.)

NABHA, May 20.

The examination in chiew of Sardar Gusdial Singh, the overnight's witness occupied the whole of to-day. He deposed that their plan was merely to arrest the Jatha and that they would have succeeded in their plan out for the huge crowds accompanying the Jatha. He said fearing that the Jatha would refuse to walk to the fort they had arranged for 90 bullock carts for conveyance of the Jatha and taken every precaution to preclude the possibility of the application of force on the part of the authorities. He then went on to describe the apprehensions of the authorities, which grew with every fresh report received about the excited and violent condition of the crowd. At this stage he described how hurriedly the armed forces were substituted at the eleventh hour, for the unarmed village people, who were intended to be employed for arresting the Jatha. He said a small party of officers, including himself, and headed by the Administrator, advanced to meet the Jatha and to stop it, but they were attacked and escaped with their lives. He described the actual encounter and confirmed the Administrator's evidence in various particulars.

### FIRING.

As regards the firing, he said that the first firing party armed with buck shot guns was ordered to fire low on the nether limbs in order to check the progress without loss of life. It was however not effective and the mob cried that these were only blank cartridges. The Administrator moved on to the next firing party armed with service rifles and ordered a controlled fire of two or three rounds. He said he saw two men falling at this and the crowd then took to heels, some of them swerving to their right and heading for the Gurdwara Tibbi Sahib. He said he very well recognised the rider of the white pony, whom he identified in the court and who, he said was leading the mob. He said he saw in the hands of some of the mob, a few very crude and primitive fire weapons, which when fired gave the sound like that of a report of a gun. He however could not say if shots could be fired from them. He then described how the dead were taken to the Fort and how the wounded were cared for and after this the Jatha was transported to Pens and Guru Granth Sahib carried to a village dharmasala with due honours and ceremonies.

At the conclusion of his lengthy evidence, it took 45 minutes to read out his statement to the witness.

## MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

NABHA, May 21.

The first witness examined in the Akali trial to-day deposed that he was a member of the deputation which waited upon the Jatha at the last halting stage with a view to request them to agree to the conditions laid down by the Nabha authorities. He said he accompanied the Jatha from the last halting stage to Jaito and saw a few of the mob firing at the troops.

The second witness was a Sub-Inspector of Police on special duty. He watched the armed advancing crowd which was variously recovered a large number of *Tumbas* (clubs) and other weapons, the list of which was produced as an exhibit.

The third witness is a Commissioner, an officer of the Nabha Infantry. He was in command of the platoon which formed one of the firing party. He said before they ordered to fire three rounds, but before they could fire all the three rounds orders were given to cease fire. His platoon was then ordered to take a position on the rear.

The fourth witness is the second-in-command of the Nabha Infantry. He described how the crowd rushed forward and how the actual encounter took place. He recovered from the persons of many those arrested sharp-edged weapons which were produced in the Court and identified by the witness.

The fifth witness corroborated the evidence of previous witnesses.

The sixth witness is a villager of Jaito. He said that the leader of the Jatha appeared with a doubled-barrelled gun and he saw him firing with it.

The seventh and last witness was a Sub-Inspector who corroborated some of the previous witnesses' statements.

# COMPANY MEETING.

## WESTERN INDIA TANNARIES, LIMITED.

The Third Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of The Western India Tanneries Limited was held at Krishna Building, Fort, on Tuesday after-noon.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. P. G. Masurekar took the chair.

While regretting the loss of Rs. 1,95,427-15-8 sustained by he company during the year ending 30th November 192 which was direct result of the continuance conditions which obtained in 1922, the report of the directors makes an optimistic forecast in view of the steady recovery of leather trade and the manufacture of chrome which is finding a ready sale in India. Considerable curtailment of expenditure has been effected in the management. The report was adopted.

Mr. P. G. Masurekar and Mr. H. A. Tana, directors, retired.

As Mr. Tana did not seek re-election owing to ill-health, Mr. Masurekar alone was re-elected.

Messrs. S. B. Bilmoria and Co. were appointed auditors for the current year.

After the termination of the proceedings, the following resolution was moved and passed at the same General Meeting as an extraordinary resolution:—

"Resolved that the name and style of the firm of Managing Agents of the Company be altered from Pandit, Kazi and Co. to Pratap Pandit and Co. and that Article 150 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered accordingly."

The Secretary, Hindu Sabha, Belgaum, wires under date 21st May:—A crowded meeting of the Hindus of all denominations, including Jains and similar religionists, was held here on Tuesday evening under the presidency of Shri Shankaracharya Doctor Kurtkoti and a Hindu Sabha was formed.—A P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
*THURSDAY, May 22, 1924.*

## A "DIPLOMATIC" UTTERANCE.

Wonderful are the ways of our diplomatists; and a wonderful example of the tactfulness which they can show on great occasions is contained in the cable, which we published yesterday, describing the compliments which passed between the Turkish and British representatives at the opening of the Conference which is to consider the question of Mosul. "Fethi Bey," we read, "expressed the hope that a satisfactory settlement would be reached on this important question on which depended the whole structure of future Anglo-Turkish relations." It is possible that the chief British representative—or is he representative of "Iraq"?—felt slightly annoyed at the persistence of the Turks in treating the restoration of Mosul as essential to friendly relations between Turkey and England though to do them justice they have never for a moment wavered from that point of view; but we think he might have found some answer more felicitous than that which he is reported to have used:.

"Sir Percy Cox replying, thanked Fethi Bey for the friendly reception and echoed his wish for a settlement. He reminded the Turkish delegation of the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne, with regard to reference of the disputes to the Council of the League of Nations, and added that although the British Government envisaged reference of the question to the League with absolute confidence, such a course would contribute to a markedly less degree to produce the atmosphere of cordiality, necessary for future Anglo-Turkish relations."

The answer is about as reassuring—not to speak of winning—as to say "If you don't do what we want, remember that we have the right to haul you up before the bench. The Magistrates are friends of ours, and we shall make it worse for you, and we will pay you out afterwards for giving us all that trouble. Much better give in privately to us." Of course the British Government "envisages reference of the question to the League with absolute confidence," and equally of course the Turks do not. That was perfectly evident at the Lausanne Conference, when the Allies and England in particular were always trying to force the Turks to admit the jurisdiction of a body of their own creation of which Turkey was not a member, and the Turks were always trying to avoid the trap. In this case of Mosul, they could not avoid it. But the pretence of the strict impartiality of the League, and its superiority to all consideration of the interests of its creators, was kept up strenuously at Lausanne so much so that the Turkish delegation had to apologise on one occasion for remarks which were considered to reflect on that impartiality. Surely the League itself will not be over-pleased to learn from the diplomatic utterance of Sir Percy Cox either that the British Government envisages reference of the question of Mosul to it with absolute confidence, or that it considers that such reference "would contribute in a markedly lesser degree to produce the atmosphere of cordiality necessary for future Anglo-Turkish relations."

A student of mere treaties, public protestations and other fair, delusive, outward things might have supposed that since the claim of Britain to the oil of Mosul is being made ostensibly on behalf of Iraq, and since England's position in Iraq is ostensibly only that of mandatory of the League of Nations, reference to the League would have been an absolute necessity for England, though not of course for Turkey. England, such a student would have, thought, would be obliged by her position as the mandatory of the League of Nations to be guided by that body entirely in all international disputes, concerning the mandated territory. But everybody knows how far the League of Nations has been allowed to interfere, with the Chief Powers in their division of the spoils of war. Its position of an international tribunal to deal equal justice to all nations is admittedly an idea for the future only. Such a tribunal would undoubtedly reverse a large proportion of the judgments with regard to territory which were given by the Conferences of the victorious Powers. It would never have granted, for obvious reasons, a mandate, to any great imperialistic Power in any portion of the territory of the pre-war Ottoman Empire, but would have allowed the peoples of those regions to determine their own form of government and would have sent officials from small neutral European States to help them in the work of organisation. If the question of Mosul to-day were referred to such a high tribunal, it would order the withdrawal of "King" Feisul's troops and all Englishmen from the Vilayet and the withdrawal of all Turkish troops to an impartial distance from its frontier, and then would hold a plebiscite to ascertain the real wishes of the population of the Vilayet of Mosul. To the result of such a plebiscite the Turks could look forward "with absolute confidence", and no-one knows that better than Sir Percy Cox. The Vilayet of Mosul has belonged for centuries to Turkey; it has never in historic times "belonged" to Iraq. There is a noticeable Turkish element in its population of which the great majority is Turco-Kurdish, while the Arab element is inconsiderable. The misfortune of the district is its wealth, which has aroused obscene cupidities. It is the purse of Turkey, the restoration of which would enable to pay the debts of the whole Ottoman Empire, within a reasonable time. If it is taken from her, it is obvious that the burden of the Ottoman debt which now falls on Turkey ought to be transferred to Iraq on terms as onerous as those imposed on Turkey by the Treaty of Lausanne. A genuine League of Nations would punish robbery or at any rate impose such evident discomfort on the robbers as to make their lot unenviable in the eyes of all the world.

## STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS.

In the course of his presidential address to the Tanjore District Conference, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar rightly laid emphasis on the most important task which faces all Congressmen, namely, the strengthening of the Congress organisation. The Congress, as he said, should have the fullest control over the people and should have a steadily increasing number of workers knit together in bonds of unshakable loyalty and perfect understanding and it is only in proportion as the control of the Congress over the people increases in area and in intensity can we claim to demonstrate our capacity for Swaraj. "Swaraj requires of us", he added, "the capacity to take as an effective force the largest number of people with us and the success of a programme can only be proved by the attraction which it has for an ever-increasing number of zealous recruits and by the hold it retains over those who once accept it." The success of the Congress depends mainly on the extent to which its mission is carried to, and the response to it secured from, the villages. This requires the strengthening of village organisations, a work to which, it must be confessed, sufficient attention has not been paid. The strength of the chain depends on its weakest link. So also with the Congress organisation. Its potency for effective work will depend on the village and local organisations. "We have been trying." Mr. Iyengar said, "to build leadership from above which is an impossible process. We must build leadership from the base in and on the spot itself." This cannot be done merely by propaganda or local committees of sorts, but by efficient local leadership, by setting up a local panchayat or leader that will command continuously the loyal and energetic support of the people in the locality. This will be possible only if the local leader sticks to his place and does not wander about till the area is fully organised and equally effective substitutes are found or trained. Nor is that enough. As Mr. Iyengar insisted, local leaders should claim and enjoy a greater degree of freedom than they do now and must take the initiative themselves and not be waiting for the advice of All-India or Provincial Committees.

Connected with this is the question of capturing local bodies. There is no doubt but that if Congressmen pledged to carry out the constructive programme capture the majority of seats in the municipalities and local boards, no limit can be set to the strength which the national movement will gain. Mr. Iyengar thus detailed the immense advantages that are likely to accrue: "You can, in the first place, powerfully help the anti-drink campaign and place it on a practical basis; you can then nationalise education in Municipal and Board schools and spread the cult of Khaddar amongst teachers and boys and amongst municipal voters and employees. You will benefit the people in many other practical ways besides giving them the advantages which a Municipality or Board is intended to give but so seldom gives. In the second place Congressmen will acquire local leadership and establish control over the people of the locality. At present, the control is divided between them and persons who are either hostile or indifferent to the Congress and the national movement led by it. In the third place and above all, you will be able to communicate to others that burning love of the country that is in you. Lastly it will enable all sections of Congressmen to come together and will give us an additional organisation from which and by which the fighting for Swaraj can be carried on." But the condition precedent to the successful working of the local bodies is that the majority of seats must be won by Congressmen which is only possible if the local Congress organisations are strengthened.

## TRUE UNIVERSITY REFORM

In opening the Conference of representatives of Indian Universities in Simla, the Viceroy said, that, though the universities in India are provincialised the abstract idea which underlies all form of university activity is of such cardinal importance that it is woven in the principal functions of the Government of India. The statement is far more significant than the words imply. There are factors in this supreme instructional organisation in India which have yet to be rightly understood by the powers-that-be in India; for the mischievous old shibboleth of the Western education being a lever to infuse the Imperial British patriotism into the inherited culture of the Indian people does not seem even now to have been abandoned. The Viceroy has turned the University Conference into a pulpit to read a homily about the utility of the University in making the people arrive at "balanced judgments," forgetting the grander, nobler and more natural aim of the University—the supreme body of the learned and for learning—to preserve and promote the culture of a community, and to wrestle with the eternal problems of the "whither" and the "wherefore" which have been perplexing humanity ever since it has begun to think. The teaching university His Excellency referred to has yet to be born in India on the scale and dimensions commensurate with the importance and the needs of this country; and when that university is really an accomplished fact, the sense of brotherhood and fellow-feeling between all the races and communities of this continent cannot but assert itself, and fill the gap now so sadly evident. The University in India may be a provincialised institution, but it can never be,—it must never be allowed to be—parochial; and every effort must be made to secure even in the provincialised University the full national viewpoint and sympathy. The adoption of the suggestion about a regular, systematic loan or interchange of professors, for example, would go a long way to universalise the universities of India and give them that truly national outlook which the localised university is apt to miss. In spite of all that the enemies of India can say to the contrary, there is much that is common in culture and sentiment and spiritual longing in all provinces of India and to all the communities of this continent which cannot but be brought out more fully by this interchange of the highest University teachers whose personalities as well as researches ought to make a living link between the people of India.

The minor problems of the University organisation touched upon by His Excellency and to be discussed by the various committees of the Conference are matters of detail which do not affect the spirit of the suggestion above made. The provision of superior technological facilities; the expansion of educational facilities for women; the development of the Indian vernaculars, are all no doubt important problems of University organisation in India which conferences like the present one and the expedients like the interchange of professors will suffice to solve in the near future. But the fullest possible development of the University idea will not be achieved unless and until the governors of the universities make such an extension of the functions of the universities as to include the entire population within their jurisdiction and not merely the chosen few who obtain an entrance into the portals of the universities. If the promised democracy in India is to be an accomplished fact, the future masters of India must be educated. And that education would be inefficient or insufficient unless it is conducted by the supreme teachers in the country. The enthusiasts of the University Reform in India must bear this problem seriously in mind.

## A POSTAL INNOVATION.

We published yesterday a complaint from a correspondent against a postal innovation which is being enforced since the 2nd of this month. Whereas up till the end of last month printed invitation cards relating to marriage parties or social functions, when enclosed in envelopes, were charged at Book Post rates, henceforward, according to the instructions given by the Presidency Post Master, they are to be charged at Letter Post rates. It would appear that on the 2nd of this month the Presidency Post Master issued a notice to his department in which he reproduced "for information and guidance of all concerned" the office general order No. A2/2024 dated 6th March 1917 issued by the then Presidency Post Master-General, Bombay. In this order it is stated that the P. M. G. "has decided that printed invitations are in the nature of personal communications and as such they cannot be allowed to pass at Book Post rates." Before discussing the merits of this decision, it is pertinent to ask whether the Postal authorities were not in duty bound to give a timely intimation to the public of their intention to abandon the current practice and enforce a new one? We may be sure that our correspondent is not the solitary individual who has suffered through the negligence of the authorities to notify the public of the change in rules. There must be thousands of citizens, who must have been extremely annoyed by being compelled to pay an anna each for the invitations they received from their friends to the various social and other functions. What must have been the feelings of the hosts who issued the invitations is better left undescribed. An explanation is wanted from the Postal authorities not only as to why they failed to give timely notice to the public of the innovation they wanted to introduce, but also as to the reasons for introducing the innovation. Will the authorities inform the public when and under what circumstances the P. M. G.'s decision of 6th March 1917 became inoperative and why it is being sought to be suddenly enforced? Apparently, it was discovered to be unworkable in practice. It was bound to be so and will be so now too, as the authorities will find sooner or later. If all printed invitations are to be charged at Book Post rates, tradesmen's and booksellers' circulars, handbills of all sorts and even notices of public meetings which end with the familiar sentence, "your presence on the occasion is earnestly requested," will have to be classed along with invitations to marriage parties "at homes," "garden parties," and "foundation-stone laying ceremonies." Let us, however, await what the Postal authorities have to say in the matter.

## Notes of the Day.

### Failure of Sir Edward Maclagan.

The Punjab Ministers have given the inevitable farewell dinner to the retiring Governor and indulged in the inevitable fulsome flattery. There are few more cultured and genuinely sympathetic Civilians in this country than Sir Edward Maclagan. But not all Sir Edward's culture or sympathy has prevented him, weak administrator that he has been, from becoming a pliant instrument in the hands of the Lahore and Simla bureaucracy. To say that the regime of the retiring Governor was successful is an inexcusable travesty of facts. Sir Edward failed to heal the wounds of the Punjab after the martial law days. The Sikh problem was muddled, entailing untold sufferings on the Sikh community, and it has not yet been set right. Who can forget the Nankana tragedy and the events which led to it? The Guru-ka-Bagh cruelty is writ large on the history of the Punjab, and the Government's part in it is not likely to be forgotten. The Punjab is as unsettled now as it was when Sir Edward Maclagan took over charge from Sir M. O'Dwyer. The Hindu-Muslim relations have gone from bad to worse, thanks to the working of the "Reforms." As to the Sikh question the Punjab Government have not brought to bear on its consideration genuine good-will with a view to a final amicable settlement. The last five years in the Punjab have seen one of the most "loyal" communities turned into one of the most discontented, and the entire blame for this must be laid at the doors of the Punjab Government. The Sikhs have wanted justice, which has been denied to them, and they have been constantly thwarted in their efforts to reform their shrines. That so good a man as Sir Edward Maclagan has brought things to such a pass is a proof—if a proof were needed—that the system of government which holds the country in subjection cannot advance the interest of its people whatever the character of the men who work it. It is the system that must be changed.

### Neglect of the Poor.

The Sanitary Rounds organised by the Social Service League have aroused the civic conscience of the members of the Corporation, who have had thus an opportunity of seeing with their own eyes the scandalous state of things which obtains in the poorer parts of the city. The result of this awakening of conscience was the debate in the Corporation. While the Municipal Commissioner was thankful to the League for its efforts to mitigate the evil by propaganda, he contented himself with saying that the Municipal services in Parel were as efficient as at, say, Malabar Hill. While we agree that the sanitary conscience of the residents of the former locality has been very much dulled on account of their constant association with dirty surroundings, the Commissioner will be the first to admit that no efforts have hitherto been made to impress upon them that it is possible to improve their surroundings by co-operation among themselves and with the Municipal officials. But we do not think the slums admit of much improvement in this manner. Most of the gutters are choked, and for this the residents cannot be blamed, and there is a drain near the Elphinstone Bridge which the Commissioner himself said could not be improved until the whole system was overhauled, though he was doing his best to mitigate the nuisance. The fact is that the Municipal authorities, of course with the tacit consent of the Corporation, have neglected their duties to the poorer citizens of Bombay.

### Police Vendetta.

A story of police vendetta comes from Fatehpur in the United Provinces, and, as usual, the Non-cooperators are the victims. It appears from the judgment of the Sessions Judge there that a non-cooperating pleader, Mr. Umashanker, and three other persons were prosecuted by the police on a charge of extorting one rupee from a certain person for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Mr. Umashanker had once before been prosecuted by the police on some other charge but was acquitted by the judge. The Magistrate committed the case to the sessions and the Sessions Judge acquitted all the accused. It came out in the course of the trial that one of the accused had published a number of articles in the Press complaining that the Sub-Inspector was taking bribes, and he had also written to the Collector to the same effect. All the accused were respectable persons, their only crime being that they were Non-cooperators. The first accused proved his *alibi*. In fact the Judge comes to the conclusion that the case was a totally false one, got up in order to wreak vengeance on the Non-cooperators. After passing severe strictures on the committing magistrate the Judge says: "Who is to be held responsible for the harassment of four respectable men for several months and for the expenses incurred by the Government in paying the expenses of the witnesses, fees of the Government pleader amounting to Rs. 200 on account of such a case being committed to the Sessions? Mr. Quidwai the trying magistrate, would have exercised a sound judicial discretion had he carefully perused the testimony of the prosecution witnesses and discharged the accused instead of committing them to the Sessions." It remains to be seen if due notice is taken by Government both of the magistrate and the Sub-Inspector of Police, who started the false prosecution.

## THE TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

### HALF-HEARTED PROPOSALS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The report of the Tariff Board suffers from the initial defect of the reference made to it, viz., to secure discriminating protection having regard to the finances of the Government, on the one hand, and the well-being of the community. The well-being of the community has been interpreted by them throughout as the advantage of the consumer of steel articles and they have shown the greatest solicitude not to impose larger "burden" than is necessary to secure the result. On the other hand, the result aimed at by them is not the one which public opinion in India has demanded. Public opinion in India when asking for protection for Indian industries, has asked for a scale of tariffs, which will maintain the market at a sufficiently high level, not only to ward off dumping and other devices of foreign producers assisted in many cases by extraneous causes of a low exchange, or actual bounties, or subsidies, but such as would leave to the concerns already in the field a margin of profit which will attract more capital into the industry and lead to larger production. This larger production, being on a competitive basis, in its turn secures a reduction of prices in India and reduction of profits made by the industry to a normal level. This meaning of protection which has been universally accepted all over the world whenever a country has set out to foster industries by means of this policy, has been altogether ignored in the method which the Tariff Board have adopted. The Tariff Board have aimed, not at encouraging the flow of capital and productive energy into steel manufacture, but at the bare maintenance of the existing concern for a period of three years. They have proceeded step by step in the most cautious manner and they have evinced morbid concern with regard to the possible rise of price to the users of articles so much so that they have ultimately produced a half-hearted proposal, which leaves the steel manufacturers of India in the atmosphere of uncertainty and faced with immense anxiety as to their very existence.

### A Faulty Scheme.

The Tariff Board have cut their scheme so fine that any one of the numerous factors, which affect business conditions and markets from time to time, can upset the equilibrium of the various forces which they have sought to balance. They have left little or no margin for any risks or outside conditions and they propose to trust to the special powers which will be taken by the Governor-General-in-Council for adjustment of any difficulties which may arise hereafter. A scheme, which is so inherently faulty from the very start, cannot promise to produce great or any result. Already the calculations made by the Tariff Board have been made obsolete by the importation of still cheaper steel dumped down into this country by manufacturers of the United Kingdom and the Continent, who make one price for home consumption and a much lower price for export. These nefarious tactics have been aided by the sagging of the exchange between India and the United Kingdom and between the United Kingdom and the Continent. If the duties proposed by the Tariff Board and adopted to the letter by the Government in their bill come to be placed to-morrow, they do not bring up

(Continued on page 9.)

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE BILL.

### PROVISION FOR EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

### LORD OLIVIER'S AMENDMENTS.

LONDON, May 20.

In the House of Lords moving amendments to the Leave of Absence Bill Lord Olivier said he had in consultation with Lord Curzon and Lord Peel gone through the Act and redrafted portions of the first clause. He pointed out the second paragraph did not allow subordinate Governors and legislative councillors to be granted leave for the purpose of consultation with the Secretary of State this being only granted to the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. As regards the paragraph limiting leave in such cases to four months he thought it might clearly be stated that the Secretary of State would, if any Executive Councillor came for four months leave on account of ill health take the circumstances into consideration and grant six months' extension if necessary which Governors may at present grant on a medical certificate. So that really the Bill was not encroaching on any privilege at present enjoyed.

Lord Curzon thanked Lord Olivier for his courtesy and consideration and thought that the amendments met all the points he had raised. The House might accept them with the conviction they had made the Bill better.

Lord Raglan said the Commander-in-Chief was a regular officer and it was rather difficult to see why he should be treated with regard to pay differently from other regular officers.

Lord Olivier replied that was a conundrum that would have to be threshed out with the War Office but pointed out rules could be made under the Bill. The House thereupon agreed to amendments and the Bill was duly reported.

One amendment not mentioned yesterday provides that when a Governor is appointed to deputize for the Governor-General the same provisions shall apply regarding the appointment of the former's substitute as if the Governor had been granted a leave of absence.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 20.

In the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Olivier Lord Willingdon was substituted for Lord Macdonnell as a member of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian affairs.—Reuter.

The leave of Absence Bill has passed the Committee stage in the House of Lords.—Reuter.

## DUBLIN CORPORATION.

### DISSOLVED BY IRISH GOVT.

LONDON, May 20.

The Irish Free State Government has dissolved the Dublin Corporation and appointed three Commissioners to perform its duties on the ground that these were not being effectually discharged.—Reuter.

The Free State Local Government Ministry reported that efforts of individual members of the Dublin Corporation to secure an efficient and economical management of the city business were unavailing in the absence of support from a majority. The efficient administration of the capital has become a matter of national interest and it is proposed to examine the problem of the city government at the earliest opportunity in the light of modern results achieved elsewhere.—Reuter.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

### "FINANCIALLY SOUND SCHEME."

LONDON, May 21.

The House of Commons passed the second reading without division of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, introduced by Government which Mr. Tom Shaw explained abolished the gap period during which the unemployed hitherto did not receive benefit. It gives for the first time the benefit to boys and girls between 14 and 16 of four shillings and five shillings weekly respectively and provides instructional courses for them when unemployed. 'It increases men's and women's unemployment benefit also allowance for dependent children and removes disqualification from benefit for workers indirectly unemployed through a dispute. Agricultural workers are not embraced in the Bill. It is declared the scheme is financially sound.—Reuter.

### "EXTENDED DOLE SYSTEM."

LONDON, May 20.

The opponents of the Unemployment Insurance Bill declared it an extended dole system and did not advance employment. They expected Government would have had cut-and-dried plans and contended children would be prematurely employed in industry instead of being kept at school. Conservatives persisted that drastic amendments were necessary in the Committee. The question of Government's employment plans is likely to be raised in an acute form on Thursday when a doubtful division is likely.—Reuter.

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## ANGLO RUSSIAN CONFERENCE.

### APPEAL FOR A LOAN.

### SOVIET MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, May 20.

A communique issued by the Anglo-Russian Conference says the Soviet Delegation handed the British Delegation a memorandum in which it is stated that if Britain will assist in the flotation of a long term loan the Soviet will devote a lump sum to cover the Russian pre-war debts to the British holders of bonds before March 12th 1917. A greater part of the loan will be spent in Britain for machinery and other necessities. The British delegation have replied that a closer examination of the proposals is necessary but any assistance in the flotation of the proposed loan would be very limited and there could be no question of Government guarantee.

The Soviet members have stated that the Soviet Government is not prepared to repay pre-war debts at full pre-war value, the interest arrears should be ignored and the principal reduced as the Russian assets have been reduced as a consequence of the war and civil war. The limited payments to bondholders should however be made as soon as possible. The Russians urged the British to do their utmost to help the loan which among other things will develop Anglo-Russian trade. It is submitted that the participation of the Russian State Bank would solidly secure it. The British again emphasised the inability to guarantee the loan although it would sympathetically regard the Soviet's efforts to raise the loan privately.—Reuter.

## U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME.

### NAVAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S ESTIMATE.

LONDON, May 20.

Washington.—Mr. Butler, Chairman of the Naval Committee, to-day advised the House of Representatives that at least 150 million dollars must be expended on the navy if it is to equal the strength of the British Navy and that before the session ends a sanction must be sought for a Bill designed to establish a ratio of five, five and three for the United States and the countries concerned. He added that the present actual comparative strength of the British, American and Japanese Navies is five, a fraction over four and three. The construction of eight fast cruiser by 1930 at the estimated cost of fifteen million dollars each and six gunboats for the use in the Chinese waters also conversion of five or six battleships will be proposed in order to strengthen the Navy.—Reuter.

## ARMY OFFICER'S CASE.

### EXAMINATION OF THE COMPLAINT

LONDON, May 20.

Replying to the questions in the House of Commons with regard to Lieut. Glendining, Mr. Walsh said he was now examining under Section 42 of the Army Act Lieut. Glendining's complaint. Meanwhile he was not in a position to deal piecemeal with the details. The matter was still *sub judice*. He would bear in mind the question of the identity of Lieut. McElwee should it prove relevant, (Mr. Healy had suggested enquiries as to whether Lieut. McElwee of the Irish Rifles who pleaded guilty to housebreaking in Dublin in May, 1921, was identical with Lieut. McElwee whom Lieut. Glendining accused of supplying false information with a view to getting him certified insane). As regards the Statutory right of an officer to attend any enquiry affecting his character this related to the courts of enquiry and not to the examination of complaints by the Army Council under Section 42 of the Army Act.—Reuter.

The following Reuter's cable, dated May 6, has a bearing on the subject:—

[In the Commons to-day Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck asked why Lieutenant C. H. Glendining, Third Royal Irish Rifles, who has been detained as alleged mental case in the Station Hospital, Cawnore, since September 1917, was permitted to go shooting in the jungle. He asserted that Glendining was sent to hospital without examination by a medical officer.

Mr. Walsh said he had no information with regard to shooting. It was understood from Glendining's own account that he was ordered to hospital by the Senior Medical Officer after examination. The Army Council was awaiting report from the Government of India before investigating the case. He understood that the report had just been received by the India Office and communicated to the War Office this morning. He would investigate it personally as quickly as possible.]

## RAJKOT THAKORE SAHEB RECEIVED BY HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON, May 20.

Previous to the Court this evening His Majesty received at the Buckingham Palace H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, the Maharajah of Rajpipla and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot.—Reuter.

## U. S. AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO RESIGNS.

LONDON, May 20.

Washington.—President Coolidge has accepted the resignation of Mr. Woods, Ambassador to Tokyo.—Reuter.

## RESULT OF SHOOTING.

### "SMILING FACES & OPEN SHOPS."

### EVIDENCE IN O'DWYER CASE.

LONDON, May 20.

On the resumption of the O'Dwyer case, Captain John Batting commanding ammunition column at the time of the riots said he had eight Whites and 200 Indians who were absolutely loyal. He sent several of the latter in native dress to mix with the crowd and learn what the feeling was. Their reports suggested that the British Government was no longer regarded as ruling India and the people were full of defiance, but after Gen. Dyer's shooting the whole situation changed. People were smiling and shops were reopened. He believed that but for Gen. Dyer's action trouble would have been much worse.

Nawab Major the Hon. Mohamed Akbar Khan who was in charge of a divisional recruiting station in 1917 said he had not heard of any coercion in recruiting.

Sir Patrick Fagan said gross misrepresentation of the Rowlatt Act preceded the disturbances. He believed that the primary object of the conspiracy in the Punjab was not so much to overthrow the British Government as to appeal to Government by violence to withdraw the Act and so weaken the prestige and influence of the Government and extort further political concessions. It was unrue that Sir M. O'Dwyer was inimical to the educated classes of India.

The evidence of Sir Charles Monro taken on Commission was read. He was of opinion that Sir M. O'Dwyer's request for the proclamation of martial law in the Punjab was justified by the situation. If any irregularities occurred under the martial law, Sir M. O'Dwyer would not be responsible.

The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

## FRENCHMAN'S FLIGHT.

### SERIOUS DAMAGE TO MACHINE.

LONDON, May 20.

Shanghai.—Landing on the golf course, travelling at a low speed the machine collided with a bunker and smshed the tail end of the fuselage. The engine and the propeller were also damaged. Lieut. Doisy informed Reuter's representative that he consequently did not intend to continue the flight. He declared his original destination was Hanoi, but the French War Office had instructed him to proceed as far as he could. Eight hundred mile flight from Canton took nine hours and ten minutes. The landing was witnessed by large and enthusiastic crowds.

Paris.—The Air Ministry announces that every effort will be made to send a new machine to Shanghai from Hanoi to permit Lieut. Doisy to continue his flight to Peking and Tokio.—Reuter.

## MACLAREN LEAVES FOR AKYAB,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Lieut. Maclaren has left for Akyab.

## LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER.

### RECEPTION TO MR. JAMES BROWN.

LONDON, May 20.

Mr. James Brown in a scarlet uniform of Deputy Lieutenant of Ayrshire received an ovation from the population of Edinburgh when he drove in Royal carriage from Holyrood through the decorated streets to open the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland as Lord High Commissioner. He was accompanied by Mrs. Brown who was clad in satin. Both acknowledged the plaudits of the multitude, bowing and smiling. A royal salute of 21 guns was fired when the procession left St. Giles Cathedral for the Assembly where heralds in magnificent uniforms announced their arrival. The ceremonies of the day began with a levee at Holyrood Palace where Mr. and Mrs. Brown seated on thrones received the Scottish dignitaries. The procession through the streets was marked with customary state and included Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Solicitor-General for Scotland and the aristocratic suite.—Reuter.

## EX-RANKER OFFICERS' CLAIMS.

LONDON, May 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walsh announced that the Government had decided to accept entirely the findings of the Committee on the claims of ex-ranker officers.—Reuter.

## SIR CHARLES ROBINSON.

### DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED SOLDIER.

LONDON, May 21.

Major-General Sir Charles Robinson is dead.—Reuter.

[Sir Charles Walker Robinson who was born at Toronto (Canada) in 1836, had close connections in India in that he served in the Indian Mutiny. Later on he held appointments of Brigade Major, D. A. A., General and A. A. G. at Aldershot, Assistant Military Secretary Headquarters of the Army, 1890-92. commanding the troops, Mauritius, 1892-95. He retired in 1898.]

## COMMUNAL SYSTEM.

### ANTAGONISTIC TO DEMOCRACY.

### SECRETARY OF STATE'S OPINION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 21.

The following letter has been received by Mr. S. Satyamurti M.L.C. from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India. "I have been glad to receive your letter of the 3rd instant and am strongly disposed to share your confidence that a closer contact with the Swaraj Party is very desirable. I am interested to receive your observations on the working of dyarchy in Madras and of your project of forming a non-communal party. I gather from reading the debates of the Council that this was already the platform the Swarajists desired. Certainly it seems to me that the maintenance of the communal system is antagonistic to the possibility of any proper working of democratic institutions in India."

## VAIKOM SITUATION.

### RESOLUTION IN TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, May 21.

Mr. Chakravarti Iyengar, arrested yesterday, was put up for trial before the second class magistrate of Vaikom and in the absence of defence excepting a written statement in which he had questioned the legality of arrest he was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one week's additional rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker has been summoned by the second class magistrate to answer a charge under section 181 Travancore Penal Code for disobedience of the District Magistrate's order.

MADRAS, May 21.

Shortally:—Notice has been given of resolutions to be moved at the next meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council requesting Government to throw open the prohibited roads in other centres in the State similar to those surrounding the temple at Vaikom, irrespective of caste or creed, and also asking for the release of the Satyagraha prisoners now in jail.

COCHIN, May 20.

The Satyagraha at Vaikom continues. The members of the deputation of Thiyyas and Nairs state that the Travancore Government has not arrived at any decision regarding the Vaikom affairs yet and has promised to accord careful consideration to the representation made by them.

## SHAHIDI JATHA PRISONERS.

### A. P. MESSAGE CONTRADICTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May 21.

The Associated Press message from Simla about the Shahidii Jatha prisoners being well treated is not borne out by recent information. it is sought to be made out that the rate of sickness is below normal and the sanitary conditions are perfect, but the facts are otherwise. Nine members of the Shahidi Jatha are reported to have died recently and many more are in bad health.

### ADMINISTRATOR VISITS MR. GIDWANI.

Prof. Gidwani was recently interview by the Adminstrator who offered him release if he would issue a statement contradicting Mr. Zimand. Mr. Gidwani indignantly refused.

## SWAMI SHRADDHANAND AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 20.

Swami Shraddhanandaji who arrived here this morning by the Trivandrum Express from Madura was presented with an address of welcome this evening by the citizens of Madras, apreociating his services in the cause of Hindu religion, of education and the uplift of the Depressed Classes.

In reply, the Swamiji said that it was has intention to devote his whole time to the uplift of the Depressed Classes of India. He urged early steps be taken to stem the tide of proselytisation of the Hindus by others. The Swamiji observed that the worse condition was obtaining in the Madras Presidency, particularly in Malabar. He emphasised the importance of the protection of cows.

## CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, May 21.

It is officially announced that the Minister of the Department of Overseas Trade has appointed Mr. Frank Lascelles the pageant Master-in-Chief to the pageant of the Empire to be held at Wembley in July and August.—Reuter.

It is understood that Mr. Van Geysel of the Cambridge University high jumper has been obliged to decline invitation to represent India in the Olympic games—Reuter.

## TURKEY & HUNGARY.

### TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, May 21.

Budapest.—The Assembly adopted the treaty of friendship with Turkey. The Foreign Minister submitting the treaty declared that Hungary would energetically co-operate in promoting the reconstruction of Turkey.—Reuter.

## OVERRIDING PRESIDENT'S VETO.

### U. S. CONGRESS CREATES SERIOUS FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

LONDON, May 21.

Serious financial problem has been created in the United States by the Congress enacting, despite President's veto, the Soldiers' Bonus Bill whereby 3,500,000 ex-soldiers will receive bonuses, in cash or insurance policies estimated at a minimum total cost of 455,000,000 sterling. It is feared that this may handicap American business and prevent recovery of foreign markets. Wider results are anticipated by some French newspapers which are of opinion that the passage of the Bill removes the possibility of inter-Allied settlement for some time and compromises labours of Experts as Americans will energetically press their debtors in order to find the necessary funds.—Reuter.

## A BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE ABBEY

LONDON, May 21.

There was a brilliant scene of scarlet uniforms, gold braid and white plumes in Henry the VII Chapel at Westminster Abbey to-day, on the occasion of the ceremony of installation of ten Knights of the Order of the Bath, including Lords Stamfordham, Beatty, Haig and Ypres in the presence of many Knights and distinguished gathering of the Services. The procession was headed by trumpeters of the Abbey followed by the Cross and choir singing psalm. Then came the Knights in their crimson mantles, the Dean of Westminster, and the Great Master, the Duke of Connaught. The Dean solemnly administered the Oath, each Knight drawing his sword and holding it by the blade with the hilt towards the altar and then resheathing it. The national anthem concluded the service.—Reuter.

## KIEFF INTELLIGENTSIA.

### DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED.

LONDON, May 21.

Moscow.—The Ukrainian Executive Committee has commuted the death sentences on the Kieff intelligentsia to ten years' imprisonment. Other sentences were reduced by half.—Reuter.

The message has a reference to the following news cabled on April 9:—

Moscow.—The trial concluded to-day at Kieff of a number of prominent local intelligentsia, mostly Social-Democrats, several professors and two women on a charge of treason. Four of the accused, namely, Tchebakoy, Yakoviev, Inovsky and Madame Vinogradoba, were sentenced to death, six to ten years' imprisonment and one woman to seven and others to five years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

## NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, May 21.

The Newmarket Stakes resulted as follows:—

Hurstwood.
Salmon Trout.
Sansovino.

Betting was ten to one, five to two, and eleven to two. The race was won by a neck, a head separating the second and the third. The eight runners, all engaged for Derby, included Bright Knight, Despatch, Bucks Yeoman, Eagle Stone and Polyphontes.—Reuter.

## DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 20.

The Derby betting is:—

6-1 Bright Knight, 100 to 14 Diophon, 9-1 Tom Pinch, 10-1 San Sovino taken and offered, 100 to 6 Dawson City offered 18 to 1 taken, 20-1 Salmon Trout, 25-1 Parmenio and 40-1 Hurst Wood taken and offered.—Reuter.

## CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 20.

Lancashire beat South Africans by an innings and 73 runs. South Africa made 155 in the second innings which was concluded after a quarter of an hour's play to-day. Parkin took 5 for 61 and R. Tyldesley 5 for 50. Surrey versus Yorkshire match was abandoned as the wicket was saturated with rain. Middlesex beat Gloucester by 216 runs. Hendren made 55 and 87 and Hearne 93 in the second innings also taking 6 for 36. Warwickshire beat Sussex by 9 wickets. Leicestershire beat Notts on the first innings. Notts made 174 (Skelding 8 for 44) in first innings and 109 for 6 in the second innings. Leicester made 349 to which King contributed 92 Worcestershire beat Kent on the first innings. In the first innings Hardinge made 91 for Kent. Somerset beat Hampshire by 4 wickets.—Reuter.

On account of rain there was no play of cricket match between Gloucester and the South Africans at Bristol.—Reuter.

## "NOT DISMAYED BY DEFEAT."

### MODERATES' PLACE IN POLITICS.

### MR KAMAT'S ADDRESS AT LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

The third session of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference was held at Ahmednagar on the 21st instant. The following are extracts from Mr. Kamat's presidential address:—

The release of Mahatma Gandhi has been a source of sincere gratification to all of us. I take this opportunity of offering to him our sincere congratulations upon his recovery from a severe illness, and restoration to freedom. While assuring him of our highest esteem for his character, may I be humbly permitted to express a hope that in his exemplary devotion to the uplift of our country, his counsel may take account of the foibles of ordinary men. We recognise the immense moral awakening he has effected in the country, and fervently hope that in recasting his future programme in the light of the events of the past three years, Providence will inspire him to look into the realities of life.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sure I am voicing your feelings when I say that we sincerely rejoice at the accession of the Labour Party to office during the year. This triumph of the Labour Party in English politics will be looked upon with a peculiar delight in India; we regard it as an event of unprecedentedly high promise, for the solution of international problems, and particularly for the liberty of India.

India, watching so long for the day 'When Labour rules,' looks forward with greater confidence than ever before in Indian history to the present Premier and his colleagues for a regime of hopes fulfilled.

### INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

I submit the present time is the most favourable juncture for India in many respects.

The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald knows India, her problems, her Government and her people first-hand as no other Prime Minister ever did before. The names of some of his colleagues like Joshia Wedgwood, George Lansbury, Ben Spoor are household words in India.

In Lord Olivier we have a Secretary of State who has shown courage and balance of mind by his remarks to the effect that Indian immigration is no menace to the interest of Africans in Kenya; and his speech of February last on Indian advance though cautious is, to my mind, pregnant with meaning and hope. Some of our Liberal friends in Parliament, as also a section of the English Press, are far more vigilant regarding Indian questions to-day than ever before. Last, though not least H. E. Lord Reading, who wishes well by India, if he firmly and courageously transcends the narrow outlook of the late Conservative rule at the India Office can with the help of the Labour Government mark a memorable epoch in Indian advance, making a stride far nobler than those associated with the names of Morley-Minto and Montagu-Chelmsford. Ladies and gentlemen, may I in the name of the Indian Liberal Party tender to the Labour Government our respectful greetings and express on your behalf at this gathering our whole-hearted confidence in them."

### LIBERALS AT THE LAST ELECTIONS.

The last Provincial election was really more a tragedy for the Council than for the Liberals, a fact which will be soon perceived even by the Swarajists, since it is a dull affair to play a one-sided game.

Various causes are assigned for this result. I do not think, however, the diagnosis has been exhaustive. Last year's Government policy is at best a contributory cause. I cannot pretend to hold that if the Salt certification had not come in, if the elections had been held, say, in 1922, the result would have been substantially different for Liberals. True, our electioneering machinery cannot compare in efficiency and prestige with the Swarajist or Congress organizations. But even where systematic work was done as, for instance, in Satara District by our friend Rao Bahadur Kale the result was no way better. It seems many of us ignore a third and an important factor viz., bad splitting of votes owing to the peculiar composition of our electorate. Where in a village 75 per cent. of the electors belong to a particular community and vote on communal basis, and the remaining 25 per cent. of votes are scrambled for by two or three political groups a political minority like the Liberals can hardly have a fair chance of a fair fight. It seems to be a case for the system of voting by Proportional Representation. At all events, the matter requires investigation and tabulation of votes polled at the last election in each District by the several parties. Until this is done, I am not prepared to admit that the Swarajists reflect the majority mind in the country.

### THE SWARAJ PARTY.

The principal event in Party politics this year has been, as may be recognised, the advent of the Swarajya Party to the Reformed Councils. I offer my hearty greetings on this occasion to the party and a sincere welcome to them to this new sphere of their activities. I greet them, because their presence in the Councils dispels all doubts that the 1921 Non-co-operation programme is dead, and let us hope, will be soon buried.—the principal mourner being Mahatma Gandhi, sadly watching the coffin being gently lowered into the grave.

(Continued on next page).

# RENDITION OF BERAR,

## BRITISH RELATIONS

(By G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

IV

The third reservation in the letter is about the relations with the British Government. If it is meant that the autonomous Government of Berar should not meddle with the relations of the Nizam with the British Government, as the suzerain power, no one need raise any objection. It is necessary to bear in mind that even if Berar is ceded back to the Nizam its position would not be higher than that of the Nizam so far as the paramount power is concerned. Whatever may be the relations between Berar and Hyderabad *inter se*, so far as the paramount power is concerned, the treaties and obligations entered into by the Nizam prior to 1853 and even upto the present time with the suzerain power shall be binding upon Berar even if it becomes autonomous. The Common Wealth when established shall have the same relations so far as international existence is concerned towards the British Government as if Berar were a part and parcel of Nizam's Dominions. The present discussion relates mainly to the internal administration of Berar; and as it is a matter between H. E. Highness and the people of Berar the British Government following the usual policy of non-intervention will not concern itself in the least; but the successful termination of the present controversy depends entirely upon the sense of justice and upon the instinct of freedom and sentiments of sympathy and generosity of the British Government. In the first place recognizing the justice and equity of the claim advanced by His E. Highness the British Government shall have to give back Berar in an ungrudging manner.

### A Just Claim

So far as the justice, equality and good conscience of the Nizam's case are concerned there would be hardly any difference of opinion on this point. Lord Reading has been talking of justice ever since he set his foot on the Indian soil. This is an occasion which would put to test His Lordship's professions of doing justice and we are really anxious to know what his own personal views on the matter are out of sheer curiosity. But looking to the policy of grabbing followed by the British Government from 1800 to 1902, we feel considerable doubt whether the demand of the Nizam would be ever conceded. The Berar is bringing immense money into the British exchequer. Would the fruits of the questionable diplomacy sedulously followed over a century be surrendered so easily? It is too large adraft upon the instinct of self preservation and self-interest of the British people.

Secondly the British Government are bound to recognize the principle of self-determination if they are disposed to consider favourably the demand of the Nizam. The reply given by Prof. Richards, the under-Secretary of State for India, inspires the hope that the people of Berar would be consulted before any steps are taken in this matter. This reply leads us to believe that the question is engaging the attention of Government. If it had not been so Government would have immediately said that they would not open a question settled long since. This gesture of Government therefore deserves serious consideration at the hands of the people of Berar.

### Guarantee to People of Berar.

Thirdly the British Government have to stand guarantee for the faithful performance of the promises now made by the Nizam and for their binding character upon his successors in the future. For without such guarantee the people of Berar would never consider seriously the proposals now made by H.E. Highness. The people of Berar as at present situated undoubtedly enjoy in an uninterrupted manner the blessings of good government under the British Rule. They are being trained with short lessons of a most rudimentary character in responsible government. In this they are keeping company with 250 millions of British India. Many unexpected events have happened during the last decade since the War, and the forces of democracy that are now let loose lead us to believe that within a measurable distance of time provincial autonomy would be granted to the people in British India. Berar would naturally share in these privileges and if the leaders of Berar carry on a vigorour agitation they will succeed in having a separate Council for their province and consequently Provincial autonomy to boot. With this prospect in view why should they consent to accept the proposals of the Nizam without such guarantee? Because a bird in hand is worth two in the bush. Besides there is another danger. If without such guarantee they consent to the retrocession and if the Nizam turns back on his promise or if his successor questions the propriety of the actions of the present Nizam in what predicament the people of Berar would be? If such a contingency happens the British Government would tell them that the people of Berar have to thank themselves for such a catastrophe. And as it would be a question pertaining to the internal administration of the Nizam the British Government would give the reply of non-interference. They have given such a reply under similar circumstances in the case of a State in Northern India. And the dangerous consequences of this mischievous doctrine of non-interference were bitterly realised by the Nawab of Tonk recently. The guarantee therefore is absolutely necessary if the present proposal is to materialise successfully. There is a precedent for such a guarantee in the similar case of rendition of Mysore if only the British Government are so disposed to act. In the document of Transfer of Mysore there are two clauses which directly bear on the point in issue. Clause 19 mentions that all laws in force and rules having the force of law in the said territories shall be maintained and efficiantly administered and except with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council the Maharaja shall not repeat or modify such laws or pass any laws or rules inconsistent therewith. Clause 20 runs to the effect that no material change in the system of administration shall be made without the consent of the Governor-General in Council. It is said by a very high authority that the instrument of transfer embodies the quintessence of British diplomacy. If the British Government are favourably disposed towards Berar they can embody such guarantee in the deed of transfer and make sure the permanence of the constitution to be granted to Berar. But would the Government do so? That is a matter of very great doubt. Would the British Government view with equanimity the creation of a Common wealth of Berar in the British Indian Empire similar in status to a Self-Government Colony of the United Kingdom? This policy of creating *imperium in imperio* would not be favoured by the present bureaucracy. It would be a thorn in their sides. The existence of a Self-Governing and completely autonomous province in the midst of the Indian Empire would be constantly cited as a justification for accelerating the speed of the reforms in British India. The very existence of the Common wealth of Berar would force the hands of the British Government immediately to fulfil the promise contained in the proclamation of August 1917. The bureaucracy is making frantic efforts to cling to power and has shown utmost reluctance to divest itself of the same. The British bureaucrat is known to be just and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. The bureaucracy has maintained a high standard of duty, discipline, rectitude, honour and integrity. But the British bureaucrat has never distinguished himself as generous at his own expense. We are therefore not very hopeful about the British Government enjoying such a guarantee on the Nizam in the deed of transfer. If they do so it would be only worthy of the past traditions of Great Britain as ancient stronghold of liberty. It will thus be evident that the success or otherwise of the present proposal of H.E. Highness depend entirely upon the British Government.

# ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

## JUDGMENT IN CAWNPORE TRIAL.

The following is in continuation of the Summary of Judgement delivered by Mr. Holme, Session Judge Cawnpore, on Tuesday last in the Bolshevik conspiracy trial:—

Such facts as the existence of a Communist International and its programme and correspondence between the accused may be proved by considering that it would, under certain circumstances, be extremely unlikely that an elaborate correspondence of network of information with the Government of India and voluminous issues of pamphlets and newspapers all purporting to make out the existence of certain Russian revolutionary organisation would be in being if the existence of such an organisation were in fact a myth. And even in cases where letters did not reach the accused it may be a matter of consideration whether the writing of such letters to them if necessary with other circumstances does not render it highly probable that the views attributed to them by the authors of such letters were really held by the accused. Exhibit 10 reveals the existence of a conspiracy.

We have five centres to link up (1) the Dange group in Bombay, (2) the Inqilab group in Lahore, (3) your people in the U. P., (4) M. A. and Co. in Calcutta, (5) the Singoravelu Group in Madras. The Court has jurisdiction to try an offence entered in charge for the heading 'Cawnpore' of the letter found on Usmane represents the place where at was written. Mr. Holme goes on to refer to the Exhibits (which have already appeared in the Press) which prove the existence of a conspiracy and the part played by the accused Usmani. In addition to direct evidence against Usmani, the fact that he eluded police, and had no legitimate means of livelihood tell strongly against him. One thing calls for explanation. How was it that although the conspirators know their letters were being interrupted by the C. I. D. they continued writing to one another. Either they were of opinion that police dare not or had not enough material to prosecute them or they considered the work as urgent that they must take the risk of action by police. Usmani cannot explain the finding of documents on him. He only gives a false denial.

### CONSPIRACY FOMENTED BY COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

The Exhibits amply prove that a conspiracy was fomented and probably originated by the Communist International through its agent, M. N. Roy. There can be no doubt that Usmani was a member of conspiracy.

As regards Muzaffar Ahmad, the evidence of the Assistant Jailor, William Greengrass, of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, proves that while interned in that Jail Muzaffar Ahmad wrote two letters. Evidence on this point has not been shaken by the cross-examination. Muzaffar Ahmad further did not deny having written those letters but took refuge under an obviously false plea that he did not remember whether these documents were written by him. Referring to the explanation of Muzaffar Ahmad regarding reserving his answer by saying that he was undefended and did not know legal technicalities, whether he was bound to answer those questions or not, judgment finds it obvious that even if undefended and ignorant of legal technicalities he would at once have denied having written the compromising documents if they had not been in his hand-writing. If they were in his writing he might well have wondered whether false denial might not possibly do him more harm than good. Other exhibits joined to the presumption authorized by Sec. 16. Evidence Act, fixed Muzaffar Ahmed with the receipt of originals which would not have been sent to him, if he were not the leading member of the conspiracy. The Judge therefore comes to the conclusion that enough has been shown to prove the guilt of Muzaffar Ahmed.

An important witness against Nalini Gupta is Kiran Behari Roy, Bengali, Incorporated Accountant, being in Bombay and drawing a salary of over a thousand per month from the New India Assurance Company. He is an old friend of the accused having lived together in Glasgow and Calcutta. Nalini went to him and said Nalini was going to Madras. Nalini had come to India from Europe through Mesopotamia after about six weeks. K. B. Roy received letters from Nalini from some European country not England. Witness sent these letters to a common friend, Dr. T. N. Roy, for delivery to Nalini as he concluded that Kumar meant Nalini as he always understood Nalini's full name was Nalini Kumar Gupta. Nalini, however, contends that his name is Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta. A money-order also came, and it was preceded by a letter intimating that money was being sent for our or your friend, witness did not remember which. Witness handed over that money and letter from Nalini to the C. I. D., because their suspicion had been aroused and some officers, of the C. I. D. had called on him and ordered him to hand over to them any communication he might have received from or for Nalini. Nalini denies having ever received letter addressed to Kumar, but the tone of subsequently intercepted letters coupled with the fact that the inner envelope is superscribed Kumar or N. G shows conclusively that Kirani Behari Roy is speaking the truth. Nalini must, therefore, have been a member of the conspiracy. The defence have tried to show that Roy is a Government spy who is giving false evidence against Nalini at the instigation of police. The defence have failed to establish this. On the contrary, Roy is a genuine witness, reluctantly giving true evidence against his friend through the fear of police, whose suspicions had not entirely, without cause, been directed against himself. There is no suggestion that Nalini and K. B. Roy ever quarrelled or there was ill feeling between them. In connection with the name of the sender of the money-order, K. B. Roy perpetrated an illuminating slip of tongue. After saying he believed the name of sender to be Parker, witness by a slip of the tongue, blurted out the name Parish, but immediately with great decision, corrected it to Parker. This cross-examination was apparently prearranged with a view to its being made to appear that Parker might be a friend who had sent money for K. B. Roy himself.

### "PARISH" OR "PARKER"?

It is obvious from Inspector Karnik's statement that the actual name of the sender of the money was Parish and Not Parker. It is not improbable that B. B. Roy might have forgotten the correct name as the first three letters are common, but it does not appear possible that having stumbled on the correct name he should immediately have corrected himself and have substituted a wrong one without a moment's hesitation. The only conclusion is that K. B. Roy had been tutored to weaken the case against Nalini by substituting the wrong name "Parker" for the right name "Parish", and that for the right name "Parish" and that for just one moment he forgot his instruction. K. B. Roy said that he had no directions from Nalini for sending on letters. He was also at pains to make out that as far as he knew Nalini was not revolutionary but that might be done to save himself. If Nalini had said he was going to Madras why should K. B. Roy have sent his letter to Calcutta. With no instruction from Nalini and no certainty that letters he received were intended for Nalini, he would, before sending the letters off, have inquired where Nalini was to be found. There is nowhere any suggestion what nature Nalini had for calling himself by another name. If Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta was the accused's real name, K. B. Roy must have known it and would not have stultified himself by pretending that he did not know it. Abani Kukerjee's letter is an important evidence against Nalini. Abani Kookerjee wanted to supplant M. N. Roy and complained to comrade Zinowuf, Chairman, Executive Committee Third International. All those referred to by Abani were prominent and native members of Roy's conspiracy. Nalini like other accused is not shown to have any definite means of subsistence, apart from money sent him by Roy.

Nalini's guilt is clear. Three points arise with reference to Dange's contention: (1) Did Roy and his fellow-conspirators look upon Dange as one of themselves for, if they did not, Dange's defence is established. (2) If answer to (1) is in the affirmative, did Dange encourage them to believe that he was a member of the conspiracy, for if he did not Dange's defence is again established. (3) If the answer to (1) and (2) is in the affirmative, can it be held that although Dange pretended to be a member he was not in fact one, and only represented himself as one for the sake of a personal advantage. Roy throughout writes to Dange as one of inner circle of conscircacy. Dange is invited to the proposed Conference at Lucknow. Roy proposes Dange as the member of a small and presumably select commission to elaborate his programme. The Abani circular is to go to Dange. Dange's men must come, showing the influential position Dange was considered to hold in the conspiracy. Usmani writes to Dange as to a fellow-member of the conspiracy.

Question (2) can also be answered in the affirmative from Dange's non (*sic*) letters admitted by him. Other exhibits may be held to justify that Dange was not a sham member, but a genuine whole-hearted and enthusiastic member of the conspiracy. Some points place the guilt of the accused beyond any possible doubt. The first is Dange's false statement that he gave Ashleigh to understand that he disapproved of Roy's programme, Roy could not have written as he did in exhibits 5 and 20. Dange therefore did tell Ashleigh. Dange would support Roy's conspiracy. The second is Dange's false denial before the committing Magistrate that he knew who "Com. M. A." is. The man who was in the inside conspiracy as Dange must have known who "M. A." was and unless he was desirous of shielding a fellow conspirator, he would have done so. The third point is Dange's false denial before the Magistrate that Nalini visited him or that Dange was shown Nalini's photograph. Definite and convincing evidence proves that it was Nalini's photograph that was shown to Dange and that he said the man whose photograph it was had visited him a fortnight previously. This is confirmed by passages in the exhibits referring to the visits of "N. G." The coincidence that this unknown visitor should have the same initials as Nalini should be very strange.

The fourth point is that Dange admittedly wrote to Habib with instructions on the inner envelope "please forward to Laiq." No explanation whatever has been given of this letter by Dange, and from its contents and from names "Habib" and "Laiq", it is clear that it was written to Usmani as from one fellow-conspirator to another. Reference to Usmani in that letter was meant to mislead the police, in case they opened the letter or it was a slip of pen for some other name. Even if the letter to Habibi was meant for some one else, reference to Usmani would show Dange corresponded with the latter. These four circumstances if they stood by themselves would not necessarily justify the finding of Dange's guilt, but as evidence stand they put the finishing touch if that were needed. Remarks suggesting that Dange was opposed to Roy were mere pretence and put into to throw dust in the eyes of the Government and the C. I. D. If Dange would not have been a faithful follower of Roy, the latter would not have ventured to write to him in the style he did. Holme therefore convicts Dange.

Before concluding the judgment, the Judge expressed his appreciation of the extremely efficient and effective way in which the case for the prosecution was prepared and put before the Court by Col. Kaye and Ross Alston and also of the very skilful and capable manner in which the difficult task of defending the accused in the face of the overwhelming case brought against them by the prosecution was performed by Kapildeo Malaviya and Dr. Manilal. Disagreeing with the assessors where they found the accused not guilty, the Judge sentenced all the four accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

# NOT DISMAYED BY DEFEAT.

(Continued from previous page.)

on the sands of Juhu. The Liberal Party welcomes the Swarajists Prodigals to the Councils as our misguided comrades wisely refracing their steps from the cross-roads of 1921. Their past record—a strange combination of sacrifice and childish strategy—leads us to hope that some of them, the younger colts, although kicking over the traces for a time and dragging the old stagers with them will soon settle down in the Councils to pull with the team. And when once they begin to pull, I know they will be simply tugging at the ministerships.

The Swarajists deserve to be welcomed to the Council activities for another reason. They facilitated their entry into Councils, as was transparent, by a discreet declaration obtained through roving Committee that the country was not ripe for Civil Disobedience. We have reason therein to rejoice that the world is safe for Swarajism, if not for democracy; and so long as Mr. Gandhi does not join hands with his erstwhile faithful lieutenants, Swarajism alone, I dare say, cannot torpedo the Councils.

But forecasts apart, the question for the moment is how we, Liberals, regard the policy and programme of the Swarajya Party, on which they have entered the Councils. Now let me at the outset remind my Swarajist friends of a sentiment expressed by Mahatma Gandhi soon after his release about the Liberals. "I, and the Non-Co-operators" said Mr. Gandhi, "have no quarrel with them as they, too, are well-wishers of their country." With the best of motives, therefore, and with some claim to patroiotism in our outlook let us judge if this policy of "uniform, continuous, and consistent opposition," has any chance of success in paralysing Gouvernment. First of all, past experience of either the political philosophy of our friends or their courage in action does not warrant any prospect of success in this their new venture. The 1921 programme of Tripple boycott of these Ex-non-co-operators—now charmingly christened the Swarajists—has been an admitted failure. The Mass movement culminating at Chauri-Choura is still stinking in the public nostrils. That the country is not ripe for Civil Disobedience is the official verdict of the very Pundit now leading the party. The moral is obvious, that mere blind patriotism, unaccompanied by political discernment is at best herd-instinct for political shortcuts. The experiment of 1921 to paralyse Government having failed, we are entitled to ask of this Party if this 1924 Model of a political weapons, viz., wholesale obstruction so as to make Government impossible is not another gamble in political experiments at the cost of the country,—equally foredoomed to failure, equally fatal to general public interests. We Liberals honestly believe that it is. Political sabotage either as an empty threat or as a sop to please semi-literate electors may deceive the electors for a time, but is not likely to deceive British Parliament, whom the Swarajists ultimately wish to approach with a scheme of a constitution.

Parliamentary opposition, that is, withholding supplies, is, we grant, perfectly constitutional. But it is legitimate only as an action to protest against or draw attention to administrative grievances or Executive policies. Here, the obstruction proposed is continuous, so as to make the Government of the country impossible, and is meant as a short-cut for the solution, at a short notice, of a momentous question of Imperial magnitude at the hands of the British Cabinet. This, I submit, may be technically constitutional but is not likely to achieve the end in view. Constitutional advance will follow the law of Constitutional evolution in all countries, and cannot be forced up like a hothouse plant in India by so cheap an expedient as the Swarajists imagine. Obstruction in the Councils can succeed, if at all in bringing us full Swarajya at once, only if the Swarajists are prepared to follow their programme outside the Councils by a revolution in some form or other. They have neither the courage to do this, nor can public opinion support the idea. True, Government may be embarrassed for a time; but illogical embarrassment, pushed too far, like the non-co-operation in 1921 will lead to retaliation and a stiffening of constitution, ultimately recoiling upon and leading to the embarrassment of the people themselves, as is precisely happening to-day in the Central Provinces.

### THE PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

Now let us examine for a moment how far faithfully the Swarajists have carried out their promised programme in the Legislative Assembly. The only part on which I can congratulate the party is their display of party discipline and the qualities of leadership shown by their leader.

But their talent for tactics we never doubted. At all event, we own, it paralysed the Independents who, by a stroke of the pen, signed away their independence at the very beginning of the Session. But the question is what was the promise in the Swaraj Manifesto. The Commitment of the party was this:—

"The demand to be made by the members of the Party on entering the Legislative Assembly will, in effect, be that the right of the people of India to control the existing machinery and system of government shall *forthwith* be conceded and given effect to by the British Government and the British Parliament". In other words, full 16-anna Swarajya at once. What was the performance? The demand actually made was for an ill-conceived, impracticable, hybrid Conference. And during the debates, in the presentation of the demand, under heckling from Sir Malcolm Hailey, a miserable surrender in the name of moderation was made by Pandit Motilal Nehru, and worse still, by Pandit Malaviya for willingness to accept responsible Government, minus the Army and Foreign Affairs for some years to come. Indeed, Mr Jinnah went so far as to point out that what was demanded was not immediate Swarajya but only some *immediate steps* towards it, and as if to outdo Mr. Jinna, Pandit Nehru concurring with Mr. Jinna's interpretation was even prepared to cooperate with Government on certain terms, if only a friendly gesture from Government was forthcoming,—some flirtation—as Mr. Bipini Chandra Pal put it. What an abject fall and a miserable climb-down,, alleged to be due to the alliance with the Independents, who in their turn, seem to have so quickly emasculated the roaring lions of Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall into the lambs of the Council Chamber.

And when this demand for a conference according to Indian genius was refused what was the Swarajists action? "Continuous, and consistent opposition"? Oh, no it was neither 'continuous' nor 'consistent' thanks to Mr. Jinna, perhaps, who after turning down a few demands for Budget grants, came forward, like a good boy in the class, sagging and tottering in the kneses, to assure the House that having vindicated a principle, the Nationalists had resolved to behave better. Of course, this they never did at the time of the Finance Bill lest their opposition would be consistent. Has Government been made impossible? Has Pandit Nehru got the control over the existing machinery of Government forthwith? But that is another story, for which the electors can wait till the wizard of the North and his friends come round at next Election time. Meantime, this demand being refused, what is Panditji's remedy? More resolutions still for the May sitting of the Assembly!

### INDIANS OVERSEAS.

Another subject which calls for somewhat lengthy comment at my hands is that relating to the status assigned to our nationals in the British Empire. Of the Colonies concerned, South and East Africa are causing the utmost anxiety to us at the present moment. In Kenya there are not, as there are in certain other Colonies, any elements which obscure the issue of our destiny within the British Empire. Kenya being under the direct administration of His Majesty's Government, a final denial of equality to a section of His Majesty's subjects at the hands of His Majesty's Government would mean that there is no place of honour for them within the Empire. The Cabinet decision of last July was no doubt meant to be final, but the Indian politicians knew that this so called settlement would soon have to be unsettled.

"As regards the Kenya Immigration Ordinance now referred back by the Colonial Office to Kenya Government for re-drafting, the Colonies Committee must insist on the proposed measure being entirely dropped. The figures of Indian Immigration do not justify the measure and it is a malicious invention of the part of White settlers that the Indians a menace to the Africans. I derive hope from Lord Olivier's frank statement on this point in February last that the proposed measure is likely to be knocked on the head by the present Government.

While I am sanguine that justice will still be done to our cause in East Africa, I must confess that a feeling of resignation bordering on despair, as regards South Africa. There our fellow-countrymen are faced with enforced segregation, and this danger has not disappeared with the temporary dropping of the Class Areas Bill for reasons unconnected with Indian dis-satisfaction. The danger is still there, and we cannot expect His Majesty's Government to do anything to avert it. It is not only because South Africa is self-governing that the Imperial Government's intervention becomes impossible, but also for the reasons that by having adopted a gravely unjust solution of the Kenya difficulty, the Imperial Government have divested themselves of all moral authority in intervening in the South African affairs on the side of justice. Not until therefore they have set right the Kenya wrong, can they at all address a word of advice, let alone rebuke, to the Union Government, which after all is following, taken all in all, the same policy which the British Government has put its seal upon in the Kenya White Paper of July last. In this connection, I must say a word of the extended tour which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has undertaken in East and South Africa. It was of course never to be expected that, as a result of her visit, the obnoxious legislation on which the Union Government had embarked, would be abandoned, but that she has been able to obtain a respectful hearing of the Indian case from all, and some amount of sympathy from a section of the Whites must really be regarded as a great achievement in the circumstances, upon which India may well congratulate herself. But the real value of her visit lies in the fact that she has put a new heart into the Indians, who have since the departure of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Polak from South Africa been rendered friendless. It must no doubt have been a great comfort to South African Indians that, though in their fight against white domination the odds are heavily against them, India is prepared to give them in person of Mrs. Naidu the moral support which they need so badly."

Regarding the organisation of the Liberal Party, Mr. Kamat said:—Before we come to a little self-examination, it is essential to bear in mind the precise place of the Liberals in Indian politics, and secondly, not to misunderstand the utmost force or momentum a minority Party can generate for the time being, especially in a country like India.

As regards the first point, it is a grievous misconception to imagine that the Liberals have an insignificant place in Indian politics, because of their small number or that their future, by virtue of their recent defeat is doomed. We are not dismayed by defeat, nor discouraged by calumny. A Party is an idea, a cult, a creed and a good idea never dies. Parties follow the law of ebb and tide; each will have its days. And, if our Swarajist friends had accepted office, surely they would have brought our day nearer.

The Party needs work, earnest, sustained work, from the topmost leader, down to the standard-bearer. May I beg of you, therefore to contribute, in kind, not necessarily in money, as a debt towards the necessarily in money, as a debt owards the Party some work for the Party? If each one of us present at this gathering to-day contributes, say, two discourses per month, each in his own District to our electors on subjects of a definite programme adopted here he will be amply serving his Party.

Fellow-Liberals, the tide is against us but let "Nil desperandum" be our motto; with faith, in our creed, when we go to our homes, let work, earnest work, a little work for the masses be our daily care; we have served our country; we are on the threshold of the promised land; we have a place and a bright future for us within; and when we enter, as enter we shall, at no distant date, we shall have the glorious satisfaction that we honestly served to reach the goal according to our lights.

# KSHATRIYA MALI POLITICAL CONFERENCE,

## FAITH IN CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, May 21.

The third Kshatriya Mali Political Conference, which was held here under the presidentship of Mr. P. N. Kajale of Bombay, has passed a number of resolutions declaring its faith in the constructive programme, but expressing its disagreement with regard to the continuance of the triple boycott, recommending that all local bodies be captured and emphasising the need of founding a Swaraj Party of Non-Brahmins with the object of carrying on a fight for Swaraj with the bureaucracy and of guarding their interests against the encroachments of interested parties.

One of the resolutions advises the Government not to restore the Province of Berar to H. E. H. the Nizam, but continue so to administer it as to ensure the achievement of its goal, namely, the establishment of full Responsible Government. The resolution further declares the want of faith of the Conference in the promise of complete autonomy held out by H.E.H. the Nizam.

# SITUATION AT TARAKESWAR

## VOLUNTEERS TO ENTER MAHANT'S HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, May 20.

Four arrested volunteers have been taken to Serampore.

Swami Viswananda has decided to send to-morrow, six batches of volunteers, 24 in all, to try to enter the Mahant's house and court arrest.

It is understood that the campaign will continue till Mr. C. R. Das calls it off.

# BOMBAY LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, May 21.

The third session of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference opened at Ahmednagar this afternoon. Mr. B. S. Kamat of Poona was the President. After the President-Elect's reception at the entrance the proceedings opened with the singing of the welcome and 'bande mataram' songs after which the chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. R. G. Dhaneshwar, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Reception Committee. The attendance was about five hundred, including nearly two hundred delegates and members of the Reception Committee. Most of the Districts except Sind were represented.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye in proposing the formal election of Mr. Kamat to the Chair referred to his past services in political, social and educational fields.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi from Surat and Rao Bahadur Kale from Satara having seconded the proposition it was enthusiastically passed. Mr. Kamat then delivered his presidential address. Among those who had sent messages of good wishes for the success of the Conference were Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Gokuldas Parekh, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Dr. Kurtakoti, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Jayakar from Bombay, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Natarajan, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Chintamani, Pandit Kunzer, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samladas and Hon. Karandikar and Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy.

# MADRAS LETTER.

## CONGRESSMEN TO STAND FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

## TEMPERANCE WORK AND GOVT. SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 13.

The City Municipal election for ten seats to be vacated in rotation by ten of the present Councillors is fast approaching, and local Congressmen under the leadership of Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar have been working hard for some weeks past with a view to capturing as many of these seats as possible. The City Congress Committee has been backing up Sjt. Iyengar in his laudable efforts. Now comes the cheering news that Mahatmaji has approved such action on the part of Non-co-operators and Congressmen, provided they enter Municipalities and local bodies for the sole purpose of furthering Congress aims and helping its organisation. Orthodox Non-co-operators of Tamil Nadu have all along held the view that entry into local bodies was inconsistent with the spirit of Non-co-operation. Mahatmaji's article in "Young India" will no doubt strengthen the hands of Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in the coming fight during the Municipal election in the city. The election campaign opened on Sunday last by organising a mass meeting of Labour class voters at Perambur. Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was the principal speaker. Addressing them in Tamil, he said that if the tax-payers in Madras returned Congressmen to the Corporation the city would derive great benefit. The presence of Congressmen in the Corporation would ensure better conditions of life in the city, especially for the poorer and Labour classes, as Congressmen. The poor of the city were as much entitled to the amenities of life as any other section of the Municipal ratepayers. He then passed in rapid review the main items in the Nationalist programme of Municipal work, and assured the public that should they succeed in capturing the City Council and other Municipalities of this Presidency they will strive to nationalise every institution under their control.

### TEMPERANCE AND GOVERNMENT ACTION.

The Indian Minister who is in charge of Excise in this Presidency is in a very unenviable position, indeed. A temperance reformer, he must be feeling very uncomfortable by the nature of revelations that have come to the light of day regarding the developments that have taken place as the result of the closing down of a village toddy shop in Salem District, consequent upon the anti-drink campaign conducted by the Congressmen. As the result of the excellent social work by the Congressmen, Akkarapatti and the neighbouring hamlets have practically gone "dry", but the Government, it would seem, cannot look upon this thing with folded hands. In deference to the wishes of the people of the village, the renter closed down the shop and requested the authorities to permit him to do so. The renter's petition to Government, however, was not to go unreplied. The Abkari officers charged him with the "offence" of not keeping his toddy shop open! The renter agreed to pay rent, and the villagers even subscribed the necessary amount to pay the Government the whole year's stipulated profit on drink. All this, however, was not acceptable to the authorities concerned. The Revenue Divisional Officer fined the renter Rs. 50, for not working the shop and for not tapping and drawing toddy from the trees. The District Collector has in a routine-like fashion "endorsed" the action of the Divisional Officer and directed the attention of the renter to the rules governing all Abkari licenses.

For the repetition of the "offence", a fine may be repeatedly levied. So that, the Collector may fine the Akkarapatti village renter a daily, if not an hourly, fine of Rs. 50 until the villagers go back to their old habit and take to drinking! The Revenue Divisional Officer was expected to visit the village to make enquiries on the spot. I do not know, at the time of writing, whether that high official has finished gathering evidence for establishing or discovering some conspiracy among the village folk!

### SWARAJISTS' ACTIVITIES.

Last Sunday evening Mr. Subramania Siva spoke on the "Present Political Situation" at the Triak Ghat (Triplicane Beach) before an interested audience. Owing to throat trouble, Mr. Siva contented himself with a very short speech. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., who presided on the occasion, availed himself of the opportunity to say a few words regarding the future policy of the Swarajists. He gave an account of the work of the Swarajists in the Assembly so far and said that what further steps should be adopted in consonance with their Party programme would soon be settled by the Party Executive. He drew the attention of the public to Pandit Nehru's resolution of which he had given notice to move in the ensuing session of the Assembly. He said that in the event of this resolution being carried, of which he had no doubt, the issue would be made very clear. Either full Swaraj would be granted as demanded or the Government would have to carry on the administration by an executive fiat. It could no longer mislead the country and make the people live in false hopes of achieving Swaraj by instalments. The policy of the Swarajists was to so conduct themselves in the Assembly as to bend the Government to popular view.

### INDIA'S OLYMPIC GAMES REPRESENTATIVES.

The representatives of India to the Olympic games arrived in Madras in the beginning of this month and are staying at the Wesley College Hostel, Royapettah. They have been undergoing a strenuous course of training under the direction of Mr. H. C. Buck at the Y. M. C. A. compound adjoining the Wesley College, Royapettah. Madras is very hot just now, and training is necessarily limited to a short period in the morning and the evening. The team will stay in Madras till the last week of this month and will then proceed to Colombo, where the Ceylon Athletic Association has kindly arranged a sports meeting to which the public will be admitted by tickets. The proceeds of the meeting will go to help the team financially. On the 27th instant they sail for Paris from Colombo and their training will be continued on board the ship. Mr. Buck feels quite confident that India's representatives will give a creditable account of themselves.

### NATIONAL CONVENTIONISTS.

The "New India" bewails the attitude of the Nationalists, as represented by Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution in the forthcoming session of the Assembly, in regard to the Moderate and the "Conventionist" deputations, and calls it as "discounting in advance." The Nationalists are not prejudging the nature of the Conventionists' demands, since they have already clearly stated their minds. The "Hindu" characterises the policy of the deputation, at the present time, as mischievous." If the deputation speaks to the Premier as frankly and boldly as Lala Lajpat Rai is reported to have done in an interview", says the paper, "the country will have less need to disown it." But the paper is afraid that it is going to place facts before the Labour Secretary of State and the Premier in a party spirit and perspective. Besides, it has practically given up the fundamental demand for self-determination which is the foundation of the Congress demand. It is possible that Labour "will not realise the true opinion of the country, but only the sectional views of half a dozen busy-bodies who represent none but themselves."

# DEPUTATION WAITS ON DEWAN

## LATTER'S ASSURANCE OF CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, May 19.

The Nair-Ezhada Joint Deputation appointed by the Nair Mahajan Sabha and S. N. D. P. Yogam, constituting among others of Messrs. Changanacherry, Parameswarem P. Pillai, Mullasseri Raman Pillai, Mannath Padmanabha Pillai, Samudayathil Kesava Kurup, V. Achyutha Menon, N. Kumaran, K. P. Kayyalakkal, C. V. Kunhiraman and others have just returned after interviewing the Dewan at Trivandrum. Mr. Parameswaran Pillai was the spokesman, and he urged that the disputed roads at Vaikom, as also other similar roads should be thrown open freely for all classes. He pointed out that at present not only Christians and Mahomedans but also Kakkalans and Kaniyans, who were, non-caste Hindus, were also allowed besides caste Hindus to pass along Vaikom Temple roads. Ezhadas, Parayas, Pulayas, Arayas and others were now prohibited from passing along these roads, while Mr. Pillai held that Kakkalans who were allowed the use occupied a still lower rung of the social ladder. The Deputation pointed out that prohibition was not in vogue in times gone by, that the first prohibition boards were put up during the time of Peishkar, Mr. K. P. Sankar Menon, and that both the location of these boards as also the wordings of inscriptions thereon have changed from time to time.

The Deputation explained that the prohibition boards put up some time ago stated that Theendal castes were prohibited, whereas now Theendal castes were found altered into "public". Reference was made to the custom still prevailing which makes it compulsory for Arayas to supply the temple with rope for hoisting the flag during the annual festival. Arrayas are allowed to walk along the road only for the said purpose and are prohibited at other times. The deputation also explained to the Dewan that the exclusion of untouchables was not sanctioned by religion, that caste did not find a place in the Hindu scriptures and that Government were quite justified in putting down meaningless observances, just as they had done in case of Sati, infanticide, and slavery. Next, the Deputation pointed out how in the represented majority view of 19 lakhs of Hindus in Travancore the oppositionists consist only of a section of caste Hindus.

The Dewan gave a patient hearing to the Deputation, and replied that Government had not come to any decision so far and that their representation which contained several new facts would receive Government's very careful consideration.

# DHORAJI DEFAMATION CASE.

## CHARGES FRAMED.

### COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHORAJI, May 19.

June 5th has been fixed for hearing the defamation case preferred against four local leaders at Gondal. The Sarnyayadhish Court summons were served to-day, and charges were framed under the Penal Code Sections 500, 501, 502, 109, 143.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the public, both Hindus and Mahomedans. As this is a question concerning the whole public, and not particular individuals, a strong Committee is appointed to collect funds from the public. Dhorajians in other parts of India are sending sympathetic messages and subscriptions.

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary, His Excellency the Viceroy by Mr. T. Rajagopal, High Court Vakil, Mylapore:—"Prejudiced views of interested persons should not weigh with the Indian Government in solving the rendition question of Berar, respectfully pray that British justice and fair play will prevail ultimately."

# THE TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

(Continued from page 6.)

the Indian market to anything like a basic figure, on which the whole scheme of the Tariff Board is pivoted. Apart altogether from stocks in hand which, according to some reports, are considerable and which must be worked off before the market responds to the levy of the additional duties, there is the clumsy and dilatory machinery of the Governor-General-in-Council instituting an enquiry and as a result of that enquiry publishing in the "Government Gazette" additional duties in order to "prevent the protection intended to be afforded by such duties" being "rendered ineffective."

### The Omissions.

The Tariff Board appeared to have been throughout obsessed with the law of averages, which may be satisfactory for arriving at statistical and other calculations, but which in actual practice is found to act very harshly. Thus they have estimated that the average price of Rs. 180 ought to suffice for enabling the Steel Company to get over the difficult position in which it has been placed. This average price is an average for different kinds of steel including rails, which are already contracted in heavy quantities to the various railways at very low prices. This average price embraces the three years 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27, during which, according to the Tariff Board themselves, the quantity produced will rise along a graded scale and the cost of production is expected to fall accordingly. But the cost is likely to be heaviest during the first year and may not be covered on their own showing by the figure of Rs. 180 even if the steel manufacturers of India were absolutely assured of getting that figure. In vain does one look in their scheme as well as in the bill published by the Government for some provision by which this figure for their output is assured to the manufacturers. Apart from the causes already noted above of a low imported price and of the failure of Government to make a full adjustment of duties thereupon as well as of accumulated stocks in the market and of prior but obligatory contracts there is still the danger that the Steel Company may not be able to dispose off all their output during the first year. We do not find any provision that various Government departments, which are large purchasers, shall not purchase steel except of indigenous origin whenever it is available. Nor do we find throughout the report any reference to the difficult question of freight which, as is well-known, is killing various industries including cement and coal. If the Indian producer has a paramount right over the Indian market as the Tariff Board themselves mentioned in one place, how can they reach distant but not unimportant corners of this country without a freight subsidy, which was much more essential than some of the provisions which the Board have made?

### Mountain in Labour.

It is impossible not to come to the conclusion that here has been a mountain labour to produce the proverbial mouse and that the misdirection of such an expensive enquiry is bound to weaken the confidence, which the public have felt in the good intentions of the Government with regard to the promotion of industries in India. The blame, as has been stated in the beginning, does not lie altogether at the door of the Tariff Board themselves, who were specifically asked to reduce to a minimum the burden which may have to be borne by the consumers. The Tariff Board have done their work much too well and they have taken care that the burdens of the consumer will be as small as possible. But the benefit to the producer, which is the primary object of a protectionist policy, is in many cases imaginary and in other cases left to the doubtful operation of the law of averages. It is easy to point out to the magnificent return which the steel manufacturer in India will draw under the scheme in the third year, provided he survives during the interval. Great watchfulness will, therefore, be called upon during the first year during which one fears the halting and imperfect scheme, which has been evolved, might in spite of all good intentions and well-worded principles prove fatal to the enterprise, which is the result of Indian initiative and which is the largest industrial enterprise of this kind in India. The country will never forgive the Government for any act of omission which may lead to this tragedy. In order to prevent this, it is necessary for Government to leave off their tripe-walking tactics and, according to the established reputation of the English, to do something solid rather than showy and that in time.

# JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA ALIGARH.

The following are the Results of B.A. and Matriculation Examinations held in March 1924 of the Jamia Islamia, (National Muslim University) Aligarh:—

The following have been declared successful in the B.A. Examination:—

### II. DIVISION.

1. Akbar Ali; 2. Jang Bahadur Singh; 3. Wasim Ullah (Distinction in Chemistry); 4. Ali Ahmad.

### III. DIVISION.

1. Bimala Kanta Baruha.

The following having failed in one subject have been placed in compartment in the subjects noted against their names:—

1. Chaudhari Chiragh Ud Din English; 2. S. M. Jafri English.

### MATRIC.

The following candidates have been declared successful in the Matriculation Examination:—

### 1. DIVISION.

1. Mahmud Hussain Khan.

### II. DIVISION.

1. G. H. Kasim Rehman; 2. Mohammad Faruq; 3. T. Abdul Rehman.

### III. DIVISION.

1. Syed Abdul Hamid 2. Syed Ahmad Ali; 3. N. Mohammad Khalilur Rehman; 4. Syed Abdul Majid.

### PRIVATE.

1. M. H. Mohamad Kiledar.

The following candidates who being plucked in one subject are placed in compartment.

1. Sardar Ali (Science); 2. Abdul Jabbar (Theology); 3. P. A. Abdul Wahab (Mathematics); 4. Lambodar Kalita (Urdu).

# INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

## OFFICIAL BILLS FOR SIMLA SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

According to the provisional programme the Legislative Assembly considers the Steel Industry Protection Bill on the 27th, 28th and 29th May. If passed the Bill would be placed on the table of the Council of State on the 30th. The Council will have the 2nd and 3rd June to consider and pass it.

The future programme about the Bill will depend upon the attitude of the Council of State.

Two small official Bills would be introduced in the Council of State on the 27th May and would come before the Assembly on 2nd June.

The Government of India are still awaiting replies of local Governments on the recommendations of the Indian Bar Committee.

# GOVERNMENT INSURANCES

## INTERPELLATION IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A., has given notice of the following question in the forthcoming sessions of the Legislative Assembly:—

Will Government be pleased to state what amounts of premia for Fire, Marine and Motor insurances separately, were paid during the official year ended 31st March 1923, by the following Departments:—(1) Army Department, (2) Home Department, (3) Finance Department, (4) Commerce Department, (5) Industries Department, (6) Education, Health and Lands Department, (7) By the Secretary of State for India in Council, (8) By the High Commissioner for India, and the amount under such head that was paid to:—(a) Insurance Companies incorporated in India, (b) Insurance Companies incorporated outside India.

# THE MODERN BHISHMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The other day there appeared a small note in your paper purporting to be from the pen of Mrs. Besant, in which she described the visit she paid to the Mahatma at Juhu, before she left for England on the now historic deputation. In the course of that note, Mrs. Besant gave an instance from the Mahabharata to illustrate and justify her attitude towards the Mahatma and his movement. The instance she quoted was that of Bhishma, who sided with the Kauvravas, in spite of his knowledge of the justice of the cause of the Pandavas simply because he had eaten the salt of the Kauvravas and must be true to his salt. That is evidently what Mrs. Besant had in mind. Applying the simile to her own case, which Mrs. Besant would have us do, she is the Bhishma of modern India, while the Mahatma and his followers are the Pandavas. Mrs. Besant (the modern Bhishma) knows full well that the cause of Non-co-operation which the Mahatma (the modern Yudhisthira) is fighting against the bureaucracy (the modern Kauvravas) is just, but having a natural sympathy with the bureaucracy as being composed of those of her own race, she deems it her duty, as Bhishma did for another reason, to side with them. The illustration chosen by Mrs. Besant is a sorry one, as it places the bureaucracy whose ally she is to-day, in a very unfavourable light, by comparing them (unwittingly) with the Kauvravas.—Yours, etc.,

A READER OF THE MAHABHARATA.

Bombay, May 20.

# MOTORS IN MAHABLESHWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Many, if not every, rich motor-owners, all the people who come here for a change will be grateful to you if you will be good enough to write a few articles on the dust nuisance created by motor cars this year. In Bombay when any kind of fever or disease is on the increase then doctors and members of the Corporation say that it is due to dust of the street. As compared with Bombay the roads of Mahableshwar are quite inferior for motor traffic. Still the authorities have this year thought it fit to allow motor cars on the roads of a hill station like Mahableshwar at the expense of people of moderate means who come here for a change and go to take a walk every morning and evening with their families. The dust in the air continues for minutes by the passing of motors on the narrow roads and the passers by are compelled to breathe dust in their nostrils which is dangerous to their health. A few days ago Dr. Javle told me that if motors are allowed in this way people will have to suffer from diseases like influenza. Leaving aside the question of dust there is an other danger. The roads are not so straight as in Bombay, but are zigzag and narrow with ups and downs. The ladies and children living in Old Mahableshwar used to go alone and take a walk without any fear. Now the parents are afraid to allow their children to go out on the roads. I will give one instance to show how the angle of vision of the authorities changes in a minute. In 1922 I started from Poona at about 8 o'clock and hoped to come here at 11, but unfortunately there were punctures and I came to Mahableshwar at 2 in the afternoon and went direct to the Superintendent to allow me a pass to go to Old Mahableshwar, but to my utter astonishment he told me that the Governor is not willing to allow the use of motors freely on this hill station as the roads are dangerous for motor traffic in season. I told him that we had no relatives in Mahableshwar and being orthodox Hindus could not go to hotels and my two young daughters as well as my wife who was suffering from fever had not taken any food since the previous night. Still he did not allow a man in such a condition to go to his destination and who had come from Poona and did not want to go to any point for sight seeing. Sir, I am not able to write good English so I only ask you to write an article from your able pen and save people of moderate means.—Yours, etc.,

JIVANDAS LILADHAR.

Old Mahableshwar, May 17.


# Burgoyne for Purity

CONSTIPATION and Liver disorders lead to the formation of poisons in the system and prevent the liver from acting freely.

## BURGOYNE'S FRUIT SALINE

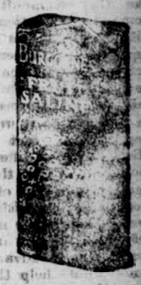
makes a pleasant, effervescing beverage, an ideal thirst quencher which reduces the temperature and produces a general feeling of well-being. For many years the most popular drink in India, because it restores optimism, makes the eye bright, the skin clear, and confers that personal magnetism which is insparable from vigour, energy and abounding good health.

Take Burgoyne's Fruit Saline every morning.

LOOK for the TRADE MARK.

IT REPRESENTS 180 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR PURITY AND RELIABILITY.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.




# THE ANNUAL WATER FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This is just the time when one can hear the ears of the new Municipal Ministry reminding its individual members of the solemn pledges given by them and their manifestos before the election. I was rather afraid that if this place is turned into the proposed land, the present population will have to retire from it, as the goos above might come down to enjoy the benefits and glory of this great metropolis; but I am now disburdened of that fear. Time rolls on its ceaseless course and we have surely undergone a change. The Chowpatty Sands stinking with dirt of a group of hotels scattered throughout, has put a bane on the tired people, seeking good atmosphere. Formerly it was something like the sanctimed sands at Juhu. Ever increasing lines of motor cars stream in the narrow streets, and those too under repairs. New buildings with jalinse, small cells regulate the percentage of interest on the capital. Admirable activity to build up the open spaces can be marked everywhere. Wells are closed and a good many other changes have taken place. But above all the water calamity of Bombay surpasses all the discomforts. Many a time I have read with interest of debates in the Corporation, but the result remains floating in an everlasting consideration. Is is not too much to ignore this subject any further? Especially in the hot season when the tanks menace their dry bottoms, the water authorities are forced to keep the water at a low pressure. The result is that those in the storied buildings have to struggle for water sufficient to keep the soul with the body. I pray with all the respect and veneration to the new Municipal Ministry to consider this humble request. It may be that I may be in the dark as to their activities or that I may be overhasty, at any rate I am sure that this will not be shelved or will not be in vain like the tears of Niobe on Olympus.—Yours, etc.

M. H. SHROFF.

# COLLECTOR'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

## FAREWELL FUNCTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

On Saturday evening in response to an invitation issued by Sir Ignatius DeMonte, as President of St. Martin's Club, Bandra, a number of people attended the "At Home," given in honour of Mr. G. E. L. Carter, the Collector, going home on long leave. There can be no mistake about it that Mr. Carter has no dearth of friends and admirers. If these folks were to trumpet forth their praise of Mr. Carter even from the house tops as private individuals the public in general would have scarcely any great cause to quarrel with them, but when "At Homes" and other public functions are so engineered as to impart to them a false complexion of public admiration it must naturally be expected that the bulk of the people who have no such tactics, for, as far as Mr. Carter is concerned, it is notorious that the poor could scarcely be his enthusiastic admirers.

There are various communities so-called depressed classes in Bandra. There are really very poor people, but all the same valuable elements of the body politic. Owing to the hardships due to housing troubles these penniless fellow creatures find the greatest possible difficulty in getting hired premises to suit them and their poor pockets. So these people sometimes manage to move some rich landlords to allow them to erect small little huts in their large carts or gardens. Scarcely is any such hut raised than the poor men concerned are hounded with notices after notices threatening eviction and other serious proceedings if the hut is not demolished within three days.

Compare such a case with that of Mr. Ignatius DeMonte, now President of the Bandra Municipality. Sometime prior to 1923 he erected two buildings abutting on the Hill Road, the main thoroughfare of Bandra. When these buildings were in the course of construction all the Bandra people wondered how the Collector and the Municipality could allow the progress of the work which was being done quite in defiance of Municipal rules and regulations.

A voluminous correspondence followed which terminated with the Collector's orders embodied in the following official memo.

No M. U. N. M. R. I

Old Custom House Yard, Fort,

Bombay, 20th July 1923.

Memo.

With reference to his letter No. M. U. N. 939 dated the 26th June 1923 the attention of the President, Bandra Municipality is drawn to the fact that Mr. J. F. Corren's application was in fact true and made in time to allow the Municipality to take steps in the matter, but the Municipality did allow Mr. Ignatius De Monte, who is also a Municipal Councillor, to rebuild his house on a scanty permission, and did not take proper steps till the work was completed. As the work has now been completed and as the President recommends that drastic measures for demolishing the work should not be taken the Collector withholds to take further steps in the matter. However an opportunity is taken to remark that in future the Municipality will not sleep over its rights in this way.

(Sd.) G. E. L. CARTER,

Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

# TABLES TURNED.

## JUDGMENT IN MAROL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 19.

On Wednesday last was resumed the hearing of the case in which Augustine Pereira, a Christian villager of Marol, had charged six of his co-villagers, four with assault and two with aiding and abetting the others in the commission of the offence. Of the last two one is a Solicitor of the Bombay High Court, Mr. A. P. Criado.

In his evidence before the Court the complainant said not a word that the assault committed on him was on account of any church or cemetary dispute. It was averred, on account of some old grudge accused No. 1 bore owards him.

The evidence of Sub-Inspector Subawalla of Ville Parle, had an important bearing on the case. He said that when the complainant came to him with his complaint he mentioned only the names of the first four accused, and these names he had bracketed together as accused in the Registry of non-cognisable complaints. It was after the complaint was reduced to writing that the complainant mentioned the name of the accused No. 5. As for accused No. 6, J.D. Coates, his name was not mentioned at all and so it was not written in the Police Registry.

On examining the Registry the Court said that the Solicitor's name (accused No. 5) was written below the bracketted names of the accused and was so to say squeezed in between two lines and this corroborated the statement of the Sub-Inspector.

Moreover the complainant had not mentioned the name of accused No. 6 at all and consequently this name did not appear in the complaint to the police. Yet the complainant had "shoved in" the name of No. 6 in his complaint to the Magistrate.

Mr. Peter Decouza, on behalf of the accused laid great stress on these points and other palpable discrepancies as he termed them in the "shuffling" statements of the complainant himself, apart from the self-condemnatory and conflicting evidence of complainant's own witnesses. It was the complainant emphasised Mr. DeSouza, who was the arch aggressor rather than the innocent victim he pretended to be. In conclusion the pleader appealed to the Court to take a serious notice of the complainant's heartless conduct in unnecessarily dragging respectable persons into Court.

Tuesday, the 20th instant was fixed by the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Deo, for judgment. His Worship addressing the complainant said it seemed to the Court that the case against the six accused was false and vexatious, and therefore, he would call upon him to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay compensation to the accused whom he had unnecessarily dragged into Court. He was ordered to pay the following amounts as compensation:—to each of accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Rs. 20; to No. 5 Mr. A.P. Criado, Solicitor, Rs. 100 and to No. 6, Rs. 40: Rs. 220 in all. His Worship warned the complainant that if he did not pay the amounts immediately he would have to go to jail for a month. As complainant was becoming somewhat loquacious at this stage he was removed by two constables from the Court house.

At the Allhabad High Court on the 19th Chief Justice Walsh and Justice Ryves granted to Mr. G.E. Milne of Mussoorie as executor probate of the will of the late Mr. Edward Samuel of Mussoorie who owned a chemist's business and several properties in the station. The deceased bequeathed all his estates amounting to ten and a half lakhs of rupees in equal proportions to St. Barnardos Homes, Cancer Hospital, Brompton Hospital for sick children, London, and to the National Institute for the Blind, London.—A. P.

Public subscriptions are being collected for the defence of the four Dhoraji citizens who stand charged under Sections 500, 501, 109 and 143 of the Penal Code. The case comes off on June 5th.—A. P.

## SIR E. MACLAGAN.

### PUNJAB MINISTERS' TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 19.

The Punjab ministers, Mian Fazli Hussain and Chaudhri Lal Chand, gave a farewell at Cecil Hotel to-night to the retiring Governor, Sir Edward Maclagan. Covers were laid for 82 guests and distinguished among them were members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and General Sir Claud Jacob.

The Hon. Mian Fazil Hussain, in proposing the Governor's toast, dwelt at great length on the salient features of the five years' administration and said, if martial law ridden and horror-stricken Punjab of 1919 had been transformed to peaceful and progressive Punjab of 1924, it was entirely due to the personality and policy of Sir Edward Maclagan. He was convinced no other policy, except that of the retiring Governor, would have been successful in applying balm to the lacerated heart of the Punjab. Only the Sikh question was still unsolved. The Governor was ever solicitous of a settlement and His Excellency and the speaker had been willing to grant more than ordinary justice to the Sikh community consistent with the interests of the other communities. If the Akalis could come to a settlement with the other Sikhs and Hindus Government would accept such settlement. Fresh efforts were being made and he hoped a solution would be found at an early date. Continuing he said if the reforms had not broken down in the Punjab it was due to the Governor's personality, tact and statesmanship. Hindu-Muslim differences were, he said, a mere war cry of the urban monopolists against the grant of rights to rural population, mainly consisting of peasant proprietors. Monopolists must ascribe fault to the reforms. He put in a plea for further constitutional advance and hoped the Governor would help the cause of advance on his retirement.

Chaudhri Lal Chand eloquently alluded to the rights of peasants and the backward class and hoped that any scheme of reforms in future must take special care of these interests.

Sir Edward Maclagan in a short but pithy and witty speech said save for one cloud the position in the Punjab was one of the profound peace. He particularly emphasised the vital importance to a nation for advancement of education and agriculture. These things the Punjab needed. Ministers were doing their best but had been in the past handicapped by financial stringency which he hoped would soon be over.

## BHIL CONFERENCE.

### MR. THAKKAR'S WELCOME ADDRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BOMBAY, May 20.

The Second Bhil Conference held its sessions at Dohad on May 17th and 18th under the Presidentship of Mr. C. F. Andrews. Many distinguished guests from Gujarat were present. Mr. Braham, Assistant Collector, was also present.

Mr. Amritlal Thakkar of the Bhil Seva Mandal read the address of welcome. He explained how the Bhils had formerly lived prosperously in the Aravalli Hills but now were in a poverty-stricken condition. They cultivated small plots and were heavily indebted. They regarded themselves as Hindus and ought to be counted as such in the Census returns. Unfortunately, high caste Hindus were accustomed to look down upon them. But slowly a better outlook was arising and a bright future was before them. They numbered nearly two million souls out of the 16 millions aboriginals of India. Illiteracy was still almost universal and they were continuously oppressed and cheated on that account. Their huts were very wretched and their food very precarious. Lately there had been a succession of bad seasons and the indebtedness of the whole Bhil community had greatly increased. It was very regrettable that so little had been done by Hindus to help their brethren. The salvation and uplift of this backward community was impossible unless the Hindus especially provided men and money for the work. It was their sacred duty to do so.

The President's speech has already been published. On the second day, resolutions regarding the need for education, establishment of a Central Bhill Panchayat, prohibition of drink and abolition of bride price, prohibition of beef-eating, promotion of cleanliness, establishment of co-operative societies, refusal to supply begar, enquiry into poverty, Bhil representation into Councils, etc., were passed.


## MALARIA AND ITS EFFECTS.

During the Great War many soldiers who escaped gas, bullets and death returned home with health shattered by disease. To sufferers from malaria the experience of one of them Mr. Ellis Jones, of 54 Grove Park, Colwyn Bay, will be of especial interest.

"It was in 1916, when I was out in Mesopotamia, that I had the first attack of Malaria," explained Mr. Jones in a recent interview. "I came back to England very weak and ill. My health declined rapidly, and added to the attacks of malaria were the miseries of nervous debility and low spirits. I had pains in the head, and could seldom get a good night's sleep. My appetite was very bad and I could hardly eat anything.

"During these four years of misery I was under the care of seven different doctors. They said that I was suffering from indigestion and anaemia. I tried several remedies but they proved of no avail. It was the beginning of last summer that I had the last attack of malaria, and it proved a very severe one. I was home for six weeks in a terrible condition; it was then that some friends advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I commenced their use.

"Of course I did not feel much difference at first but before long they brought about a wonderful change in me. I felt myself getting gradually stronger, my appetite returned, and I was able to sleep much better. My friends were surprised at the wonderful change in my health. I am now quite well, and find work a pleasure. I feel very thankful that I started Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and shall always do my utmost to recommend them."

Go now to your chemist and ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at Rs. 2 for a bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.


## UNIVERSITIES' CONFERENCE.

### VICEROY ON IDEALS OF EDUCATION.

In the course of his opening speech to the Universities' Conference in Simla on the 19th instant the Viceroy said:—

A powerful stimulus to universities reform and strong support for the establishment of the unitary teaching type of university advocated by the Government of India was also created by the report of the Calcutta University Commission. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole course of University education has been profoundly affected by the publication of this report. No aspect of the functions of a University in India, of the needs for which it should cater, or of the conditions essential for its success, escaped the careful survey of this commission. The highest praise of the labours of the members is to be found in the fact that though only dealing with the Calcutta University, their conclusions were at once recognised as applicable or adaptable to the whole of India and not only has all legislation for the incorporation of the Commission's report, embodied features from their recommendations, but some of the older Universities also have in some respects remodelled their structure on lines advocated by them.

We are now at a period in the history of the Universities in India where there has been a sudden increase in the number of universities. The growth has been phenomenal. In less than a decade the number of universities has doubled. We are also at a stage where transition from an older to a newer type is in progress. The new universities are taking different shapes in addition. Apart from changes in external structure, we are living in an era of university reform affecting the internal composition of each edifice. Reform is proceeding, hampered, it is true, in many cases by difficulties of finance, but proceeding nevertheless with a wider horizon of intention and a greater variety of aims than at any past period of University history [illegible].

#### HIGHER EDUCATION.

I need scarcely point out that at such a time, it is essential to ensure the preservation of the highest standards of University education and to safeguard against any tarning away from the ideals of the best class of university training. With a multiplication of institution, with alterations in type, with changes in systems and with financial stringency affecting the complete execution of projects, there is no small risk of deviation from the right road to educational efficiency. It is a time for conserving and strengthening resources and for using them to the best advantage. It is a time when the new may lean to some extent on the garnered experience of the older foundations and when the latter may in turn derive some assistance from newer methods under trial in the former. It is a time for mutual help and for co operation between Universities. A united front must be shown. There must be a joint effort to develop higher education in India to the highest standard. There must be combination to meet reasonable criticism and to remedy defects. Some uniformity of internal organisation seems desirable if there are to be no weak spots in the general system. The work of re-organisation and development lies primarily in the hands of each individual university with the help and control of the local Government, but the Government of India will always take a profound interest in the progress of the universities and it is with the hope of strengthening the structure as a whole and of adding solidarity to the general system that they have initiated this Conference.

The recent advance in the quality and scope of university teaching in India has been remarkable. It should be a source of satisfaction to all those who have laboured to bring it about and I congratulate them upon the achievement. We cannot conceal from ourselves that we have a vast field still to cover. If the highest standards had already been reaching, we should not find so many of our brightest students leaving India to complete their education and to seek degrees in England or foreign countries. We must confess to a need for further development in many directions more especially in higher technological education. We are conscious that our medical courses have not attained the standard which is elsewhere regarded as the highest. Though India has vast potential resources in the mineral world lying undeveloped no facilities, I believe, exists at present for the advanced study of mining enginering in India and the only school of mines is still in the stage of being constructed. The higher education of women also is still in its infancy. I have mentioned only a few instances out of many not in a spirit of reproach, because I am fully conscious of the great work that has been accomplished and of the difficulties that have been surmounted in the fields we have already explored, but with a desire to advance the ideal with which I know you are all in sympathy, of striving to perfect our university education in India and to attain the highest possible standards. I trust I have now made clear the special needs which my Government hopes may be served by this Conference and the directions in which the results of the Conference may be expected to benefit individual universities and university education as a whole. If in some degree these expectations can be realised, we shall derive permanent advantages from this first Conference of Indian Universities.

#### A REASONED JUDGMENT.

Before I conclude, let me bring to your notice one aspect of the influence of universities to which I attach the highest importance. I need not lay stress on the great part each university plays in the life of the local or provincial community or on the still more important part universities may be expected to play in the life of India as a whole if by co-operation and mutual assistance between universities those common ideals and that united strength and solidarity for which we all hope can be attained. If I were to be asked what is the greatest service the universities can perform for India, I should be in no doubt as to my answer. I should reply to extend the Empire of reason in India until it is coterminous with the Empire of reason in India itself. It is a commonplace that one of the effects of university education should be to produce in the individual to a greater or lesser degree, according to his capacity, the power of forming a balanced judgment by the exercise of reason on a careful examination of ascertained facts. This should be the first characteristic the scientifically trained and scholarly mind. A mind of this mould will first strive to determine whether the whole of the facts and the whole material necessary for decision have been marshalled for examination. The examination of the material will proceed by testing each component part and assigning to its correct relative value to the whole. This process can only be successfully carried out by the operation of unbiassed reasoning and by banishing all shadow of prejudice and assumption from the test. In the end, the accurate result is only attained by the exercise of an untiring capacity for probing each feature of the case and of a passionate desire to find the truth. These are the mental processes which lead up to a reasoned judgment. Difficul as they may appear, they are nevertheless inherent in the powers of the human mind and only need cultivation to secure their growth and expansion. Without such cultivation, the mind is prone to rely excessively upon sentiment, intuition and impulse.

Let me examine for a moment these springs of human action. Sentiment may be and indeed often is noble. It is universal. There is no mind so dull, no nature so callous that some spark of sentiment cannot be found in it, but sentiment alone is an unsafe guide to decision. It is too often exercised on an object before reason has time to ascertain whether the object is worthy of its exercise. It is nearly related to prejudice. By itself it is insufficient and unstable ballast for any nation and by trusting to it alone, nations have suffered the ship of state to wreck. To weather the storms and to bring the vessel into safe harbourage, sentiment should be controlled and guided by reason. Intuition has its value, but for the individual or the nation it is a mental shortcut which offers no assured return to the highroad. If reason is sufficiently developed, it can reach with certainty that end which intuition may only occasionally attain. Impulse is closely allied to intuition and carries with it the same uncertainty. It is perhaps the commonest of all springs of human action. When not controlled by reason it is surely the most unsafe of all guides.

#### MISTS OF DOUBT.

Nevertheless, sentiment, intuition and impulse have their bright moments. They do not resemble reason which like the sun shines with a light constant, uniform and lasting. For, sentiment, intuition and impulse, although at times a spark of diving afflatus may inspire them, are meteors, alas, only of uncertain lustre irregular in motion and delusive in direction. It is a high function of university teaching to provide them with the sure light of the torch of reason to hand it on from hand to hand, until it has illumined the uttermost dark corners of this country and to spread abroad the beams of enlightenment and certainty where the mists of doubt now mask the light.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## SHIVAJI MEMORIAL

### INSPECTION OF SAMADHI AT RAIGAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, May 19.

The erection of a suitable memorial Chatri on the Samadhi of Shivaji at Raigad seems to be taking shape. The Government of Bombay are apparently considering the best method of carrying out the plan inaugurated more than thirty years ago by the subscribers of the Shivaji Memorial Fund. The Superintendent of the Western Circle of the Archaeological Department accompanied by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Secretary of the Shivaji Memorial Fund and Prof. S. R. Bhagwat, Engineer, Poona, visited Raigad on Friday last and with the assistance of local board officers made an inspection of the Samadhi to decide upon the final plans and estimates of the Chatri. On these being finally approved by Government, the work of the Chatri will be commenced after the next monsoon and finished before the Shivaji anniversary day in 1925.

## UNIVERSITY BUREAUX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 19.

The Universities' Conference sat after lunch for nearly two hours. Proceedings were not open to the Press. The conference discussed a resolution moved by Mr. Hartzog, Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University that the Students' Advisory Committee be substituted by University Bureux composed of representatives of universities and Local Governments, provided two or more universities may form a combine bureau. A good deal of discussion ensued on the amendment for the deletion of the words "and Local Governments." Several speakers urged that Government should have nothing to do with the University Bureaux. In the result the amendment for deletion was carried by 18 to 10 votes. The amended resolution was carried.

Professor C. V. Raman, who came to-day, attended the conference this afternoon in the place of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee.

## ALLEGED CONTRAVENTION OF COMMISSIONER'S ORDER

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
TANDO-ADAM, May 20.

Early in the morning the news flashed through the town that some 30 Mussalmans were forcibly constructing the musjid in dispute, in contravention of the order of the Commissioner, forbidding its construction till the suit is settled in the Civil Court. A complete *hartal* was observed as a protest against this action. Crowds of people were seen near the musjid discussing the question. Building materials were all ready and they were waiting for somebody's instructions. The Panchayat and the Municipality at once wired to the Commissioner, Collector and the Police Superintendent that there was a great apprehension of riot. No answer has yet come from them to the Panchayat and the Municipality has applied to the Resident Magistrate to help to avoid any disturbance.

## FOR DR. SUKHIA'S INFORMATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dr. Sukhia has challenged us by asking a direct question in the course of the debate on the draft Address, viz., Mr. Tilak was certainly a Lokmanya, *but who called Mr. Gandhi a Mahatma?*

Dr. Sukhia certainly deserves (?) a reply from us: I shall try very briefly to do so.

1. Dr. Sukhia's politics is confined—within the four corners of Barbar Lane, it is, therefore, quite natural that he has absolutely no knowledge why Mr. Gandhi is called a Mahatma.

2. I suppose he has also a very little time at his disposal to study—apart from politics—why Mr. Gandhi is called a Mahatma.

3. I am sure Dr. Sukhia shall have to take one thousand re-births to learn and understand why Mr. Gandhi is called a Mahatma.

I shall now give some information to Dr. Sukhia as regards Mr. Gandhi being called a Mahatma.

1. Mr. Gandhi is chaste in life. He has a pure soul. He is always humble. He never censures anybody. He has no vanity, no arrogance, no ambition. He loves his enemies. He is never jealous.

2. He has dedicated his life for the unliftment of his country as well as for humanity. He is, therefore, a Saint as Mr. Broomfield said during his trial.

3. His patriotism knows no bounds, but at the same time he is non-violent.

I challenge Dr. Sukhia to disprove even one single fact from the above, and if he has not the courage to do so, I like to request him to restrain himself from uttering such absurdities.—Yours, etc.,

AMOOLAKHRAY P. SARAIYA

## SHIPPING COOLY STRIKE

### STRIKERS RETURNING TO WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 19.

After thirteen days the shipping coolie strike is practically over. The strikers are returning to work unconditionally in large numbers and taking the place of outside labour. About eighty old gangs with fifteen coolies in each, are now working on board about thirty ships. Police protection is still continuing. It is understood that those who are returning will be given one hour's recess in the day and one hour in the night.

It has not been decided how the new labour employed during strike period will be dealt with. It is understood Capt. Jones, Superintendent of the Labour Department of B. I. S. N. Co., will propose to the committee, appointed to deal with lawour the payment of three days' wayes to them when discharged.

RANGOON, May 20.

The shipping coolies went to work this morning as in normal times and work is proceeding smoothly. The total pecuniary loss sustained by the shipowners owing to the strike is not known but it is presumed the amount will be not less than twenty thousand sterling pounds.


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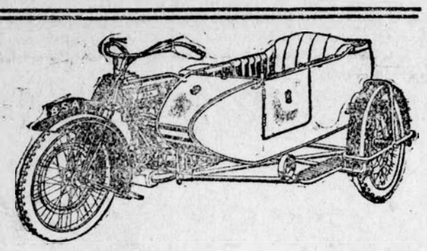

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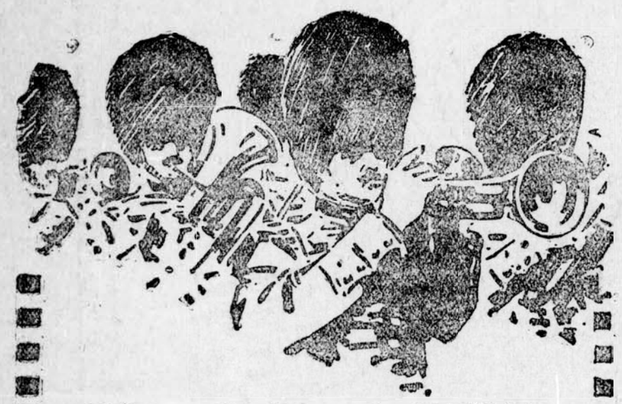

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## THE ENGLISHMAN ON INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the year 1858 John Malcolm Ludlow, Barrister-at-Law, addressed some letters on "The Indian Government Question" to the "Leeds Express", which shortly after the proclamation of the Queen's sovereignty over India, he published in book-form. He described the attitude of the British public towards India in the following words:—

"Many will, indeed, think, even if they do not say"; we are weary of this subject of India. The poignant interest of the outbreak (the Indian Mutiny) has passed away. The suspense of the conflict is over. The Lucknow heroes are mostly recruiting their strength at home. There are no more victories to win that we care to hear of. Besides, we have tried to understand the subject, and we cannot. It is so far, so foreign so complex; we hear such different accounts of it. Where one says black and the other says white, each witness being, for aught we can discover, of equal authority, how can we decide between the two? The last session has seen the fate of a Ministry hang on an Indian proclamation and despatch; has seen an Indian Bill passed, the time-honoured administration of the East India Company swept away, the Government of India transferred to the Crown, a responsible Ministry for India established. At the head of the new Council sits a young statesman, by almost General Consul held most fit for his place, if not that to some he seems already fit for one still higher. Is not that enough? We have to think of the Reform Bill at Home, of the ferment in Northern Italy, of Napoleonic intrigues, alliances, preparations for war, pacific denials, soon denied; of quasi-slave trade complications; of Denmark and the Bund, of Villafranca and the Russians, of Turkey and its rayas, of Servia and her revolution; of the Ionian Isles and Mr. Gladstone abroad. Why cannot we be allowed to forget India, were it only for a while?"

The reader will appreciate for himself the change in the outlook and its extent, that may have occurred between 1859 and 1924. Observed Mr. Ludlow, "India disaffected is a palsy of England's right side, India in rebellion is a devouring ulcer in his flank. . . . With a happy, prosperous and loyal India, England may safely bid defiance to the world. Whilst any interval of rest and security is given to us at home, we should apply ourselves resolutely to the understanding of India's condition, to the setting it right, as far as humanly possible. In the problem, whether India, now and in future, is to be to us a hindrance or a help, a source of strength or a source of weakness, every English household is concerned, little as we may think it."

Words of wisdom indeed, but are they likely to catch the English ear any more than they did sixty-five years ago?—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

## FOR BETTER ENGLISH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The film industry of India has in recent years made very rapid strides, and bids fair to outstrip its foreign rival. Five or six years ago the Indian film was notorious for its bad photography and poor acting. These defects are at the present day conspicuous by their absence in the majority of cases. Some, though not all of the films produced now can very well stand comparison with the average American or English film.

There is however one defect which still mars the beauty of the Indian film, but which has evidently been considered by the producers as too trifling to need mending, for it is too glaring to have escaped their notice altogether. I mean the carelessness with which titles are written. The story is rarely connected up from scene to scene by short, petty, and epigrammatic titles, as it is in English or American films. Thus it is entirely devoid of literary beauty and is lacking in vividness. The Indian titles betray a sorry knowledge of the English language. The grammar is often abominable, and the spelling nearly always execrable. The Indian cinema-going public tolerates this of course, as it tolerates still worse things, but that is no justification for continuing to murder the English language even though it be on the screen.—Yours etc.,

A CINEMA-GOER.

Bombay, May 13.


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## PROTECTION OF STEEL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir. In reply to your correspondent "Iron Merchant" whose letter is published in your issue of to-day, I do not agree with your correspondent when he says. "It is clear that the Tariff Board has all along taken into consideration the British competition, which Tatas had to meet and against which they asked protection".

I would refer your correspondent to Para 45 wherein the following occurs:—

"For steel of those kinds which are usually imported from England, e. g. rails and sheets the English prices were allowed most weight, while in other cases some importance was given to Continental prices, chiefly Belgian."

The quotations on which I base my demand for additional or offsetting duties to be imposed were all supplied to me by reliable firms of steel merchants in Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi, and these quotations are believed to be approximately correct for the date on which they were given.

Regarding the other points raised by your correspondent, I wish I had an opportunity of discussing these with him at a personal interview. It is hardly fair to burden your columns with a discussion which may be considerably shortened across the table.

Regarding the last para of your correspondent's letter, I appreciate your correspondent's anxiety to safeguard the interests of the import trader in steel. I take it that whenever Government have any request for revision of the duties before them, they will take every care to see that the import trader is not kept in ignorance of such a request, and, further, the local steel manufacturer will himself perhaps find it to his interest to get authentic information and quotations from the steel importer in India.

Your correspondent wishes to draw a parallel between the local cotton merchant and the steel importer in India. Perhaps there is one common feature between the two, viz: that they are middlemen in each case. But the ultimate interest to be guarded in each case is radically different and I do not think that your correspondent will claim the same consideration for his client, viz: the steel exporter in the foreign country, as may be due to the cotton grower in India, whose middleman the cotton merchant is. This, however, is by the way, and, is mentioned to avoid any such comparisons. Nobody would object to fair and equitable treatment being available to the steel importer in India.—Yours, etc.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

111, Esplanade Road, Fort, May 20.

## TILAK BUST.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Fergusson College Tilak Memorial have issued the following appeal to the Subscribers, Tilak Memorial Fund, raised by the students of the Deccan Education Society.

The Executive Committee of the Memorial Fund beg to lay a brief statement before the subscribers and invite them to record their votes on the proposal put before them.

It may be remembered that in August 1922, a number of subscribers held a meeting in Bombay, to protest against the decision to place the Tilak bust in the Fergusson College Library Hall. On this the Executive Committee, in order to ascertain the sense of the body of subscribers called for the votes of those subscribers only who were opposed to the idea of locating the bust in the Hall. Those who did not vote, were to be considered as being in favour of handing over the bust to the Fergusson College on condition of its being placed in the Library Hall. The Executive Committee thought that it was enough to do this much by way of ascertaining the wishes of the subscribers in this matter.

Only a very small number of adverse votes were received (about eighty) and the Committee proceeded to make an offer of the bust to the College authorities in a letter dated 17th May, 1923. They received a reply in October 23 to the effect that the Board was prepared to accept the Tilak bust provided the Executive Committee of the Memorial obtained the decision of all or the majority of the subscribers to the Fund, in favour of the acceptance of the bust by the Fergusson College.

It is after consultation with the College authorities as regards the proper procedure to be followed that this fresh reference is now being made to subscribers in the same subject. The procedure of calling for the votes of the subscribers through a notice in the newspapers has been adopted, as a list of the addresses of the subscribers is not available with the secretaries of the Fund.

The Executive Committee feel themselves under an obligation to record their own opinion on the subject and to draw the attention of the subscribers to the following points:—

(1) That the primary object of the Memorial Movement was to set up a bust in the Fergusson College.

(2) That the question of site is one of secondary importance in comparison with the main object of having a memorial in the Fergusson College.

In the opinion of the Executive Committee any proposal to set up the bust somewhere outside the Fergusson College runs counter to the every fundamental object of the memorial. They, therefore, appeal to all the subscribers that they should record their votes in favour of handing over the bust to the Fergusson College authorities. They have every reason to think that most of the subscribers are in favour of giving the bust to the College but they should not omit to send their votes through neglect and thus fail to exercise their proper right in the final decision. The votes should be sent in a closed envelope (with the words 'Tilak Bust' prominently written on the outside) to the Secretary, Tilak Memorial Fund, C/o the Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, so as to reach him before 8th June, 1924.

Votes should be recorded in the form and manned specified below so as to avoid all ambiguity regarding the purport. We may bring it pointedly to the notice of the subscribers that the question of site is no longer open for negotiation with the College authorities. The proposal before the subscribers is whether the bust should be handed over to the College authorities on condition of its being placed in the College Library Hall. An adverse vote on this proposal would indicate the voters' wish to refuse to give the bust to the Fergusson College, which as pointed out above runs counter to the fundamental object of the memorial.

VOTING FORM.

I vote for (or against, as the case may be) the proposal to hand over the Tilak bust to the Fergusson College authorities with a view to its being placed in the College Library Hall. I subscribed the sum of Rs..... to the Fergusson College Tilak Memorial.

Signature———
Name in full———
Address———

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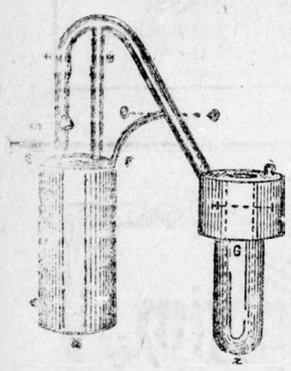
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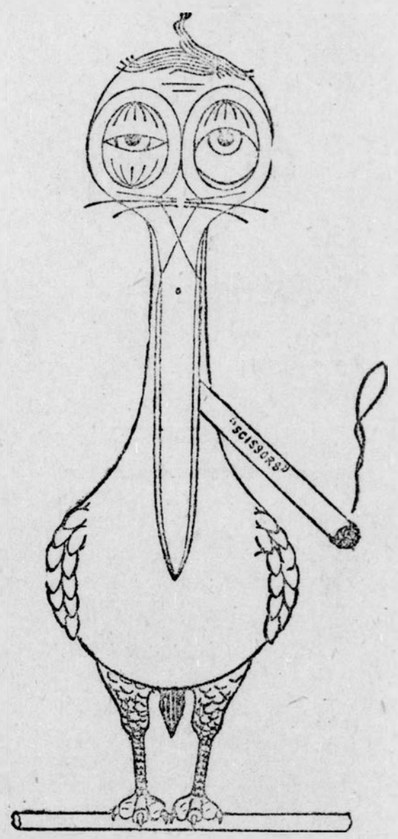

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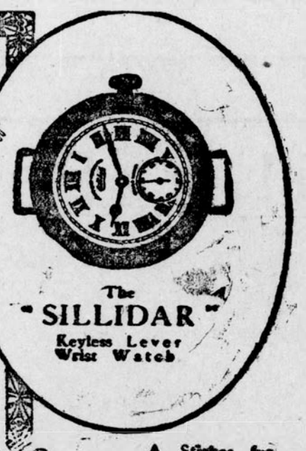
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